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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 50 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

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B. C. P. W. **ASVAN**-Nervine Tonic,
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B. C. P. W. **SYRUP of VASAKA**
AND COMPOUND
Best remedy for colds coughs and other bronchial and lung affections
and all other goods manufactured by
BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Dr. P. C. Roy, the world renowned chemist.)
CALCUTTA.
Can be had from :—
THE
POPULAR PHARMACY
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch :—Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	From.
1923		
3rd March	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th ,,	DEVANHA	8,093
17th ,,	CHINA	7,953
24th ,,	MOREA*	10,911
31st ,,	MANTUA	10,908
7th April	MALWA	10,945
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,470
21st ,,	NARKUNDA	15,227
28th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th May	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th ,,	PLASSEY	7,929
19th ,,	MOLDAVIA†	16277
26th ,,	CHINA	7,953

*Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
26th February	MASULA*	7,561
10th March	PARTH	5 000
19th ,,	SOMALA	8,441
26th ,,	MANTANA	8,900
13th April	MUREEA	9,100
27th ,,	MANDALA	4 246
11th May	MERKARA	8,285
25th ,,	UMARA	8,950

*Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA.

1923	
28th March	SICILIA
28th April	GOORKHA
31st May	SICILIA

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons
1923.		
9th March	MOLDAVIA	
6th April	HALDERA	Connects at Colombo with S. Kyarra for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date	Steamers	Destination
2nd March	BARALA	Kwa Karachi and P. Gulf ports, Busra via Karachi & Karachi to Kowa Karachi via Kwas
2nd ,,	VASNA	East & S. Africa.
3rd ,,	LINGA	
5th ,,	VITA	
7th ,,	TAROBA	

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
[MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Ricci Road, Fort Bombay.
P. O. Box 128.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1290.

THE
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing about	For.
s. "Jalapalaka"	7570	28th Feb.	Karachi.
s. "Vittoria"	4310	1st Mar.	Calcutta
s. "Solhaug"	4100	8th Mar.	Karachi

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents
SUDAMA HOUSE.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K LINE.
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arriva l.	s.
Tamba Maru	N. Wada ..	6,845	13th Feb	27th Feb
Tenyu Maru	Y. Fukuda ..	3,752	15th Feb	24th Feb
Moji Maru	Y. Tomioka	3,757	18th Feb	3rd Mar
Rangoon Maru	K. Tsutsumi	5,059	2ndMar	14th ,,
Mitsuki Maru		3,639	3rd Mar	10th ,,
Kobun Maru		4,460	7th Mar	17th ,,
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6,063	16th Mar	30th ,,
Nagato Maru	S. Taketa ..	5,901	29th Mar	11th Apr

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 270, 4862. Telegrams "YUSEN".

O. S. K.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Deptre.
Indo Maru	Y. Takada	5,001	27th Feb	13th Mar
Sumatra Maru	T. Machihara	5,863	15th Mar	29th Mar
Honolulu Maru	H. Meguro	5,751	30th Mar	13th Apr
Helman Maru	....	4,500	2nd Apr	16th Apr
Borneo Maru	S. Hinokuma	5,864	4th Apr	18th Apr

For particulars apply to
T. OHARA,
Manager.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 2150.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst Road.
Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. R. HYND.
Agent.

BANKING

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,50,66,525-0-0
Paid-up Capital and Reserves	Rs. 2,43,69,257-8-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,25,46,567-8

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
BRANCHES.
LONDON CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW MADRAS, RANGOON ETC.,
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at the rate of 2½ per cent. from July to December on daily credit Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.
Head Office,
5, Wallace Street,
Fort, Bombay.

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THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL
ATTRACTIVE PLANS
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
RESULT OF 5TH VALUATION.
A BONUS of Rs. 75 per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured has been allotted for the Quinquennium ending 1922 on all with Profit Policies.
SURPLUS of over 9½ LACS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824	
Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve funds	F42,105,211 £3,508,767

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Samarang
Banddoeng	Medan	Soerabaia
Cheribon	Penang	Sole
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE, Hornby Road.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Acts. Agents.

INSURANCE

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ..	,, 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP ..	,, 1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS ..	,, 1,57,16,439

HEAD OFFICE:
5, WALLACE STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras 27, Moore Street, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell.
New York (U.S.A.) U. S. Manager Sumner Ballard.
AGENCIES.
INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ltd., Martin & Co. Ltd., Birla Bros. Ltd.,
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla. Hussain Saib & Co.,
KARACHI—Jamshed N.R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.,
COCHIN, etc.—Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co. Ltd., R. D. Tata & Co. Ltd.,
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Barker & Co. Ltd. M.A. Nemazee & Sons.
PENANG—Behr & Co. Durege & Thomas Ltd.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
PT. SWEETENHAM—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
IPOH—Labrooy, Bros.
DUTCH EAST INDIES.
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ltd.,
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.,
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.,
FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pourule Commerce & Industrie.
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.,
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).
The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED :—1910.

Dividend	declared	1921	20%
Dividend	declared	1922	20%
Dividend	declared	previous years	15—20%

The Safest Office for Life Insurance of the poor, Premium Re. 1/-or-/8/ per mensem. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

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ESTABLISHED 1890.
The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.
1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of lapse and forfeiture.
2. Conditions Liberal.
3. Management easily accessible and sympathetic.
4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Actuarial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policy holders.
5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronise "Bharat."
For particulars please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office.
303, Hornby Road, (Top Floor) Bombay.
JIVANLAL G. PATEL
Ch. Agent, B. I. Co., Ltd.
Richey Road,
No. 6127, Ahmedabad.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
NO. 215, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funder Capital Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMIRCHAND GOVANJI
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
(Established Over Half a Century ago.)
Opposite Juma Musjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot., bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A smart STENOGRAPHER. Handsome salary to able person. Apply Box No. 9079 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A. R.6602.

WANTED—Experienced LATIN TUTOR, Able to coach up Matric, Student. Apply stating terms to Box No. 9081 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A. R.6613.

COPPERSMITHS are required for work in the B. B. and C. I. Rly. Loco. Workshops, Parel. Applications with record of previous service to be sent to the LOCO. AND CARR. SUPERINTENDENT, DeLisle Road, Bombay.
A 15816

WANTED.—Competent DRAUGHTSMAN and GENERAL CLERK for Aden and Press Engineer for Nagpur. Apply personally to Mr. N. C. ANTANI, Javeri Building Sandhurst Road, Girgaon.
A R6612

SALARY Rs. 100—230 per month in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, RAWALPINDI.

THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY COMPANY, LIMITED—Head Office: 12, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA; Bombay Office: 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—WANTED—DISTRICT ORGANISERS for every District of Bombay Presidency for The Bengal Insurance and Real Property Co., Ltd., on Pay or Commission or both; only INFLUENTIAL and CAPABLE MEN for Life Insurance work need apply to SECRETARY, 12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, or to Messrs. B. PATEL and Co., 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS, one large Rs. 60. One small Rs. 45, well lighted and airy. Apply AMROSE & SONS, 98, Bell Lane, Fort.
C R6610

FLATS, comfortable and airy, MOTOR GARAGE, suitable for workshop, open space about 2100 square yards at New Nagpada. Apply HIRJI GOVINDJI, Baroda Street, Telephone No. 1697.
C R6614

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE on hire, bought and sold. Apply BYRAN and Co., Great Western Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
H R6525

FOR SALE—A dozen CUSHION CHAIRS, 4 Sofas, one big round table 4 Rectangular Tables. Apply sharp or see personally MANAGER, Shastri Hall Grant Road, Bombay.
H. R.6609.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Desirable Estate Six Bighas, close to Patna Junction, Conveniently situated for business, Building speculation or as gentleman's family residence. Large Orchard of Mango trees, Guava trees and other timber. Rose gaden, flower bed designs. Two Tennis Courts. Commodious Bungalow comprising two large Halls with pucca roof, six bedrooms with bathrooms and water pipe-installation. Two verandahs back and front, stables, coachhouse, and extensive outhouses. Going at bargain price. Rs. 60,000. Apply the MANAGER, "The Grove," Bankipore, PATNA.
G R6618

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

AUTOMATIC Oil-immersed CIRCUIT BREAKERS (Triple Pole) fitted with Ammeters; stocked in sizes of 30 60, 100 and 200 Amps. Lowest prices from THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825
4

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—German made "SINGCO" CYCLES, pencil sharpners, money boxes, moving pictures etc. For further particulars, please apply to K. H. KAYANI & CO., 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
N R6617

SPORTS.

RACING EXPERT'S RESULTS TO DATE

For the Bombay Fixtures (155 Races) are:—

92 WINS at Rs. 10/- each paid Rs. 5,419/8; 219 PLACES at Rs. 16 each paid Rs. 4,899/8.

His Selections for the 12th Extra Meeting included—KHAYUM, BAHADUR-UL-MULK, CINTRA, MAGICAL MIKE, CERTAINTY: Muslat, Safety, Some Scribe, Crushed Glass, Whit Week, Danzig.

If you have failed with other's "tips" try his SELECTIONS, and recoup your losses while there is time.

Post Box 599, G. P. O., BOMBAY.

THE NAUTILUS RACE TIPS by CAPT. NEMO For Wednesday, 13th Extra Meetings 28th Feb. 1923. As usual 3 Winners and 4 places will be given only for Rs 5. Try your chance for this special day. Don't fail. Available Race days 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Apply 27, Rope Walk Street, 1st Floor, behind ROSE & CO.,
S C15819

KING gave 6 Winners following 8 Winners last time. TIPS Rs. 10/- obtainable only on Race mornings from L. E. L. K. KING, 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. INSTRUCTIONS for profitable results, price Rs. 100/- (one hundred) by post only.
S R6603.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED—Ambitious young men to apply for our free book "SECRET OF SUCCESS" post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE (Ltd.) SURAT.
L R6571

WONDERFUL "DREAM DICTIONARY". —An English daily handbook of easy reference for dreams of any nature and a genuine work enlightened on ancient and hidden scientific literature. Price Re. only. THE GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot, Vizag District, South India.
L R6457

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PURCHASERS, Hirers or Contractors for State Factories comprising of: Ice, Sugar, Flour, Saw and Surkhi Mills. Foundry and Machine Shops etc. A good going concern with local expert, cheap labour and material. Applications not backed by references to Banks or Established firms shall not be entertained. SAFDAR ALI, B.A., C.E., P.W.D. Secretary, to H. H. of Rampur State, U.P.
T 15818

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft natural wool. Choicest designs and selected shades of every colour. Fashionable yet respectable. Satisfaction sure. Suit length (7½ yards x 24 inches) Rs. 12. Coat length (5 yards) Rs. 9. Makes charming coat. Hand-picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2-12-0 per tola. We supply everything of KASHMIR at competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE. Srinagar, Kashmir.
T. R.6326.

PROFESSION

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE BURHANPUR (C. P.) MUNICIPALITY have decided to put a few borings in the springed reservoirs of their water works. Work urgent Contractors having boring plant are requested to apply immediately quoting their rates. Soil not discouraging. Further particulars if needed will be supplied without delay, personal inspection of the place is advised.

A. Q. SIDDIQI,
President, Municipal Committee, Burhanpur.
C15820

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED till the 25th proximo for filling the post of Supervisor in the Hubli Municipality.

Those who have passed the L.C.E. or B.E. Examination should apply. Kanarese knowing men will be preferred. Pay Rs. 125-10-200 plus Local Allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem.

CHIEF OFFICER,
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, 22nd February, 1923.
C15814

BOMBAY GYMKHANA LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING for the year ending 31st December, 1922, will be held in the CLUB PAVILION on MONDAY, 19th March 1923, at 6-45 p.m.

AGENDA.

(1) To confirm the minutes of the Ordinary General Meeting of Members held on 28th August, 1922, at 6-45 p.m.
(2) To receive and adopt the Half Yearly Report and the Balance-sheet and Statement of Income and Expenditure Account duly audited for the year ending 31st December, 1922.
(3) To appoint scrutineers for the election by ballot of Members of the Managing Committee, House Committee and 10 Additional Members of the Balloting Committee.
(4) To consider question of extensions of Club buildings.

For Bombay Gymkhana Ltd.
M. INNES KER,
W. BOTTERILL,
Jt. Hon. Secs. and Treasurers.
C C15825

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Hari Buildings, situated at Custom House Road, within the Fort. All offers should be made in writing and left at the office of Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, at 20, Apollo Street, with a deposit of Rs. 5,000/-. The party whose offer is accepted will be required to sign an agreement for purchase in a form which may be inspected The deposit will be returned to those whose offers are not accepted. The Vendor are not bound to alcept the highest or any other offer.

SARABHAI
Manager.
C15780

THE PARULEKAR STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Parulekar Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, 39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business :—

To pass a special resolution changing the name of the Company and to authorise the Agents to take the necessary legal steps required by the Indian Companies Act of 1913.

By Order of the Board,
V. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
Managing Agents.

An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Parulekar Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of March, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to confirm the Special Resolution passed in the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on 8th day of March, 1923.

By Order of the Board,
V. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
Managing Agents.
C15823

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS IN TRAIN SERVICE.

A NEW TIME TABLE will be brought into force from 1st March, 1923.

The following are the changes in the mail and Express Trains.

41 Down Poona Express will leave Victoria Terminus at 15/15.
1 Down Nagpur mail will leave Victoria Terminus at 15/45.
27 Down Delhi Express will leave Victoria Terminus at 21/30.
9 Down Madras Mail will leave Victoria Terminus at 22/15.
10 Up Madras Mail will arrive Victoria Terminus at 7/35.

For changes in the timing of other trains, please see sheet Time Table exhibited at stations.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 26-2-1923.
C15815

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

BE IT KNOWN that by the virtue of power vested in us by the court of the Subordinate Judge, Aligarh in suit No. 8 of 1921 between Lala Ganpat Lal and others plaintiffs and Lala Harcharan Das and others defendants, we the undersigned shall sell the following properties by Public Auction on the premises at Hathras on SATURDAY, the 10th March, 1923, in such lots as may fetch the highest price.

The sale will commence from 11 a.m. and will be knocked down to the highest bidder who will be required to deposit the 4th, purchase-money immediately. The bid will be deemed as accepted when sanctioned by the court and the balance of the purchase money will be payable within 15 days from the date the bid is sanctioned by the Court. The sale will be subject to all the rights and incidents of a court sale as provided by Order 21 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The properties are open to inspection and such particulars as may be required may be obtained from the undersigned. The map showing the extent of the properties is available for inspection and will be laid before the public at the time of the sale.

Properties to be auctioned, situated in Gunj Kuhna:

1. Cotton Ginning Factory and Press known as the Lalla Mal Harcharandas Cotton Ginning Factory and Press worked by a single Engine and Boiler (with 20 single gins) complete and certain spares.

2. One Kothi and 5 Godowns with the land in front of them and half share of a stable bounded as follows subject to the following conditions:—

(a) L. Harcharandas shall have a right of way to and from his house from and to the Public road over the land of the Kothi.
(b) The land underneath the gateway is the property of L. Harcharandas and Brothers but the purchaser shall have a right of way through the gate way.
(c) A strip of land 9ft. wide along the eastern side of the house of L. Harcharandas will be exempted from sale.

3. A double-storeyed shop close to the Kothi.

THE BOUNDARIES AFORESAID

East—Public Road.
West—Public Way.
North—Public road and temple of Gokul Chand.
South—Lalla Mal Hardeo Das Spinning Mills and Ginning.

ANANT RAM BHARGAVA,
JANKI PRASAD SINGHAL,
Vakil,
Commissioners.
Aligarh C15799

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3681 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 16th day of August, 1922.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V., rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r9, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its Registered Office at 25, Wandby Road within the Fort, Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

GOOLAM NABI GOOLAB MAHOMEDAN, Inhabitant, a Clerk, his registered place of address with the Plaintiff Company, being Post Box 2347, Johannisburg in South Africa. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:

The plaintiffs pray for judgment for Rs. 1,700 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 13th of August, 1921 and for Rs. 1,700 with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from the 19th of January, 1922, till judgment the costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 17th day of April 1923 at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid.

This 19th day of August, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 19th day of August, 1922.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C15822

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4274 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed 18th day of September 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27. Order V Rules 1, 5, 7, and 8 and order VIII Rule 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

LALUBHAI MATHURADAS of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Thakordwar, outside the the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

(1) BAI AISHABAI, widow of Haji Razak H. Mohidin and (2) ABDUL HAJI RAZAK, both of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Pydhonie, outside the Fort of Bombay and (3) KHATIZABAI, (4) BAI ZAINABAI (5) MAHOMED HAJI RAZAK, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Pydhonie, outside the Fort of Bombay and (6) BAI AISHABAI, 2nd Widow of Haji Razak Haji Mohidin, (7) ABOO HAJI RAZAK, (8) MOHIDIN HAJI RAZAK, (9) BAI AMINABAI, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants the last three being the minors under the age of 18 years by their Guardian at A. F. Chinoy, a Commissioner of this Honble Court, residing at Colaba, within the Fort of Bombay. .....Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: Whereas the abovenamel plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The plaintiff prays that the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the said sum of Rs. 3579-6-9 with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from the 28th day of August, 1922, till judgment and the costs of the suit or in the alternative that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff a sum of Rs. 3579-6-9 as heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Haji Razak Haji Mohidin out of his estate coming to his hands with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from 28th August 1922 till judgment and costs of the suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 6th day of March 1923 at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 21st day of September, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.

The 21st day of September 1922.
MR. MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C. 15827.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Trustees of the estate of Abdul Cadar Haji Esmail Gulmahomed carrying on business in Bombay under the name and style of Haji Esmail Goolmahomed and son, have contracted with our clients THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD., for the absolute sale to them free from all claims and incumbrances of the under mentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence use, trust maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Tenure land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahim Agar, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3443 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3414 to 3416 (1), (2) and (3) and Street Nos. 878, 879, 880, 880A and 880B and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 401 New No. 4175 Old Survey No. 499 and New Survey No. 1/1825 and bounded as follows:—i.e., to say on or towards the East by the property of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, on or towards the West partly by the public Road and partly by the property of G. D'Souza and Harivallabhdas Narandas, on or towards the North partly by Khambharwada Road and partly by the property of Vithoba Khimji and others and on or towards the South by the property of Gangabai widow of Harichand Dhanji and others and which said premises have been in the occupation of the vendors tenants.

Dated this 26th day of February 1923.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C.15821.

TENDERS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

COMMENCING 16TH APRIL, 1923.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the erection and Hire of Stands for the forthcoming Aga Khan Hockey Tourpament on the usual terms and conditions to reach the undersigned before the 10th March, 1923.

R. L. MOSS,
Hon. Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament,
Bombay Gymkhana, Ltd.
C15806

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED on behalf of Messrs. P. A. Hormarjee & Co., Agents, The Moon Mills, Ltd., for carrying out mason's and carpenter's works above plinth level in the extension of the Card and Spinning Department of the Moon Mills at Sewri.

Particulars of the Supervising Architect Mr. HORMASJI ARDESHIR, Century Building, 321, Hornby Road, Fort.
TA R6604

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS FOR carrying out ELECTRICAL WORKS during the year 1923-24 will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 7th day of March, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 500.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy Ex. Engineer, Mechl. Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices.
TA C15834.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE DECEASED MAJOR T. R. A. G. MONTGOMERY'S EFFECTS:—VARIOUS KINDS OF TOOLS USEFUL TO GOLDSMITHS, BLACKSMITHS, CARPENTERS, AND FOR MILLS ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction to-day TUESDAY, the 27th February, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the deceased's bungalow at Byculla, Clare Road, opposite Adelphi Chambers, the following:—Various different styles and assortments of tools for Engineers, Carpenters, Mills, Machinery Merchants and others.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of the deceased Major T. R. A. G. Montgomery's effects such as American steel cupboards, trunks, cash boxes, safes, Milner's big and small safes, office file cabinets, office cupboards, blackwood carved cupboards, tables, writing tables, camphor wood cupboard, telescopic dining table, beds, chairs, book-stands, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 4th March, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the deceased's bungalow at Byculla, Clare Road, opposite Adelphi Chambers, the following:—

American steel cupboards, trunks, cash boxes, Milner's big and small safes, office file cabinets, office cupboards, blackwood carved cupboards, writing tables, camphor wood cupboard, telescopic dining table, plain and glass-door cupboards, beds, chairs, book-stands, etc., etc.

Effects of Major T. R. A. G. Montgomery, Bombay Army.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th February, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
29 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3409.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLEN, COTTON, SILK AND FANCY PIECE-GOODS, HOSIERY, READY MADE CLOTHINGS, CUTLERY LEATHER GOODS, FURNITURE, ETC.

On THURSDAY, the 1st day of March, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Watson's Hotel next to the Rajabai Tower on Esplanade Road, Fort, by order of the concerned the entire goods of the shop of well-known tailors and outfitters Messrs. E. Ahmed & Sons, Company.

Woollen, cotton, silk and fancy piece goods Hosiery, Ready made Clothings; Cutlery, Leather goods furniture, etc. etc., in suitable lots.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MEMON GENTLEMEN TO SECURE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MUSJID STREET OTHERWISE KNOWN AS BAPOO HAJAM MOHLA BHENDI BAZAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kharas and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Ebrahim Aboo the Gurdian of the estate of Ebrahim Hoosein and Noor Mahomed Hoosein the mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the mortgagees under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of February 1921 and made between the mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the Premises on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned valuable property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Musjid Lane or Street outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6381 and Street Nos. 72-76 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 114 and 114 New Nos. 7424 and 7425 Old Survey No. 1628 and New Survey No. 1009 and containing by admeasurement 212 two hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Memon Mahomed Bin Pathan Tea merchant on the West by the property of Memon Saho Haji Sulleman Attarwalla on the North by the Musjid Street and on the South by a sweepers passage and which said premises are in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Kharas and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office in Church Gate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO
Auctioneers
Bombay, 27th February 1923.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane near Hummum Street.
Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5152.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On TUESDAY, the 27th February, 1923 above General Post Office, near Victoria Terminus Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by public auction very rich furniture comprising of sliding dining table, dining room chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner wagon, teapoys, silver showcase, cabinets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, tapestry-lined drawing room suite, Indian carved furniture, sweet-toned Collard & Collard Cottage piano, roll top writing table and revolving office chair, low arm chairs and hat-stand, carpets mirror and panelled almirahs, oval shape single mirror door almirah cupboard, clothes and gown presses, dressing tables, revolving gown stands, shaving stands, marble top tables, plated-ware, electric table lamp, crockery, etc. etc.

The property in use of the Post Master Bombay Post Office.

Catalogues are published and the property is open to view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND RESTAURANT KEEPERS.

Under instructions from the proprietors of the Glendale Residential Hotel, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 4th March 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Cyrus Avenue and corner of Lamington Road, Byculla, household furniture consisting dining tables, chairs, sideboards, dinner waggon, beds, almirahs, chest of drawers, teapoys, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, cottage piano by Rose, full size Billiards by John Roberts with complete set of balls, cues, skitters, billiard benches billard room lamps, etc. Also a large lot of crockery, glassware, cutlery, platedware, cooking utensils.

Also one Chevrolet motor car in perfect running order.

Catalogues will be printed and property will be open to view four days before sale.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th February, 1923.

MEHTA & CO

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of remaining unclaimed parcels etc. at Victoria Terminus G. I. P. Railway will be continued TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.
BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd March at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by order of the Chief Engineer, the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme at the Marine Line Works of the said Scheme entrance from the bridge opposite Marine Line Hospital and on account and at the risk of Mr. M. A. Patheria of No. 5, Rutherfield Street, Fort.

One lot "Kalamao" timber out of which one lot is lying behind storekeeper's office and one lot lying behind Deputy Chief Engineer's office.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th February, 1923.

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
129, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH FEBRUARY 1923 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) at TYAB TERRACE, WALKESHWER ROAD OPPOSITE THE GOVERNMENT GATE.

Very valuable and handsome made to order teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass and crockeryware best platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters rich carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments electric table and hall lamps and fans, cottage piano, by John Strainer and Co. single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, one English enamelled bath tub, book stands, glass door book cases, roll top tables suite of sofas and chairs, reclining sofas hat stands, coil linen baskets, cane furniture, Ice box, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. I Knox and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

The sale will take place on the 27th instant and not on the 2nd proximo which was wrongly inserted.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Dharamsi Bhawan and others, mortgagees, and on account and risk of Ramdass Maganlal and others and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated 8th January, 1919, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the premises, the following:—

All that piece of land of Fazendari tenure containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 606. New No. 8829, Old Survey No. 210 and New Survey No. 214, together with messuage, tenement standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3652 and Street No. 19 and all which premises are situate at on the Western side of Cavel Street at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Ranchhordas Amtha, on or towards the West by the property of Chaturbhuj Morarji, on or towards the North by the property of Alexander Pereira and on or towards the South by the property of Kahandas Manchharam.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES (1) AT BYCULLA OPPOSITE SIR J. J. HOSPITAL AND (2) AT GHOGHA STREET, FORT.

Under Instructions from the trustees of the Indenture of settlement dated 2nd. August, 1915, mades by the late Mr. Nowroji Kawasji Saher, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction the following two properties viz., Lot No. 1, Property at Byculla will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All those three pieces or parcels of land or ground situate at the junction of Parel Road, Bellasis Junction Road and Shaikh Buran Comroodin Street opposit Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhov Hospital in the registration Sub-District of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and containing by admeasurement in the aggregate. 865 square yards or thereabouts of the respective tenures and areas and registered by the collector of land Revenue under the numbers set out below:—

(A) Government lease hold Tenure collectors old No. 2848, New No. 17046, Old Survey No. 5/4367, New Survey No. N. 1/3699 area 425 square yards.

(B) Quit and ground rent Tenure collectors Old No. 2848, New No. 9832, Old Survey No. 5/4367 New Survey No. 3699—area 67 square yards.

(C) Quit and ground rent Tenure Collectors Old Nos. 1579, 1618, 2511, 2854 New No. 8717 Old Survey Nos. 2240, 2270, New Survey No 3700 area 373 square yards and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal taxes under the following numbers. E. Ward Nos. 61, 62, 63, 64, 65 street Nos. 93, 1, 95, 97, 99, 101, Shaikh Buran Comroodin Street. E. Ward No. 2270, Street No. 738—740 to 744 Parel Road and are bounded as follows on or towards the North by the Bellasis Junction Road, on or towards the South partly by the property of Jivaji Rupanwalla and partly by the property of Mohamed M. Dadoo and on or towards the East by the Parel Road, and or towards the West by Shaikh Buran Comroodin Street and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Lot No 2.—Property at Ghogha Street, will be sold on Monday the 5th March 1923 at 5 p.m. (S. T.. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and ground Rent tenure situate at Ghogha Street within the Fort of Bombay and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon and containing by admeasurement 84 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of land Revenue under Old No 231, New No. 5094, Old Survey No. 290, and New Survey No. 9387 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under A Ward No. 1682 Street No. 27 Ghogha Street and is bounded as follows,—that is to say on or towards the North by the said Ghogha Street, on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Nowroji Mistry, on or towards the West by the property of Sorabji Pestonji Davar and on or towards the East by the property of Sorabji Dadabhoy Divecha and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., 123 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT MUSTARD SEEDS, SAFE, SCALES WITH WEIGHTS, PLANKS, ETC., ETC.

Under Instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 332, of 1923 (Sha Thakersey Jiwraj vs. Nanji Lakamsi). Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 5th March, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Annand Building Bharuch Street Dana Bunder.

One large lot of mustard seeds, scales with weights, planks, safes, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
128, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

One Bay Waler Mare, black points, 6½ years old, imported January, 1922, sound and open to Veterinary Examination, hunted regularly this season, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1923, at 3 p.m. at the Sale Room of the undersigned. Private offers will be considered before the sale.

SALE OF 50 CASES TILES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1923, by order of the Office concerned and for and on account of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. M. M. Kopti and Co. (Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay):—

50 cases each containing 250 Belgium white glazed Tiles 6in. by 6in. by 3/8in. thick, per S. S. Warfield arrived on 22-9-1921.

A deposit of 33 per cent. will be paid on the spot and the balance to be paid in full within four days against Delivery Order.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th February, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd,
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd.
presents the New
ENGLISH FARCICAL COMEDY CO.
IN
"TONS OF MONEY"
Booking at Rose and Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
MAY ALLISON
in a Racy Runabout Comedy
"IN FOR 30 DAYS"

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
Direction Madan Theatres; Ltd.
To-day Tues. Thurs. & Fri. at 6-30 p.m.
GRAND SHAKESPEARE
MATINEE WEEK.
Special engagement of the famous Englih Actor
LEO-WALLACE-YOUNG
In Astounding! and Gripping! representation of the following plays:—
Tuesday Feb. 27th at 6-30 p. m.
JULIUS CAESAR and HENRY V.
Wednesday Feb. 28th at 6-30 p. m.
HAMLET and MACBETH
Thursday March 1st at 6-30 p. m.
OTHELLO & "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"
Friday March 2nd at 6-30 p. m.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
KING LEAR and RICHARD THE II
Prices:—Rs. 3 to 8 Annas.
CONCESSION TO STUDENTS.
Plans at ROSE & Co. Ld.

EMPIRE THEATRE
Direction: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
TO-DAY
At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
are proud to present
"HUMORESQUE"
A Paramount Picture in 6 Reels.
A Photoplay that holds the mirror to the soul. The song in a mother's heart made visible, the dream of a mother's life come true. A melody of love and tears and laughter Played silently on the screen.

EMPRESS THEATRE
DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m
OUR SURPRISE SERIAL
"THE GREAT REWARD."
"THE GREAT REWARD"
"THE GREAT REWARD"
featuring
FRANCIS FORD
and
ELLA HALL.
in 15 Smashing Episodes.
THIS WEEK
EPISODES, 8, 9, 10 & 11.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA
To-Day
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
THE ARRIVALS OF 1923
HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE Co.
will present a complete change of Programme.
THIS IS THE BEST PROGRAMME
also a 2-Reel Comic Film,
NO INCREASE IN PRICES
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
a 2-Reel Comedy Film in the programme.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Churney Road.)

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
TO-DAY & THIS WEEK
Messrs. K. D. & Bros.
Present
2nd INSTALMENT
FIGHTING FATE
Episodes 4, 5 6.
A Vitagraph serial full of thrills, action, and numerable stunts.
Featuring
WILLIAM DUNCAN
AND
EDITH JOHNSON
Also COMIC and
ARRIVAL OF DESHBANDHU DASS IN BOMBAY.
(By Kohinoor Film Co.)
Rates and Times as Usual.

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR"
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
will be shortly staged
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
on
Wed. 28th Feb. 1923 at 9 p. m. (S. T.)
VIDYA HARAN
and
Sunday 4th March 1923 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
TURUNGACHYA DARAT
and at the
GRANT ROAD BOMBAY THEATRE
on
Sat. the 3rd March 1923 at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
SHARDA.
Plans and Tickets at the Company's Residence, Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum.
PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR,
Proprietors.

2nd WEEK! 2nd WEEK!
NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
PRESENTS
THE IMMORTAL STORY BY ALEXANDER DUMAS
THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO
Note the Change in time:—
Saturday 3 Shows:—3-30, 5-15 & 7 p. m.
Sunday 4 Shows:—10-30 a. m. & 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Wednesday 2 Shows:—5-15 & 7-0 p. m.
On other days 4 Shows:— 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Bank Holidays and Amavasya extra Show at 3-30 p. m.
OUR RATES:—
Box seat Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1-8.
Reserved Re. 1 1st class gallery As. 12.
1st class As. 9. Second class As. 7 and 3rd class As 4.
N. B.—There is a special morning show nevery Sunday.

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART.
Exhibition of Students' Work.
Open to the Public
Free
On February 28th, March 1st and 2nd
Between 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT——AND——FIRST WEEK
HERE AT LAST
Seligs' Masterpiece Serial
Exclusive by Messrs. M. A. Rahim and Co.,
THE JUNGLE GODDESS
1 to 3 episodes—Seven Reels
THRILL! ROMANCE! ADVENTURE!
PATHE GAZETTE.
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

CINEMA MAJESTIC
(GIRGAUM)
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
THE GREAT DEVOTIONAL PLAY
ADOPTED BY THE STAR FILMS Ltd.
FROM MAHABHARAT.
RAJA MAYURDHWAJA.
A mighty spectacular Production rich in details enacted by able actors and beautiful actresses—which teaches a fine lesson in DEVOTION—TRUTH LOVING—PROMISE KEEPING.
MISS THIS TREAT NOT.

THE ALEXANDRA
Bellasis Road,—Byculla.
The third mighty instalment of
Mysterious Pearl
The Serial superb
featuring
BEN WILSON AND NEVA GERBER.
SOMETHING SENSATIONAL.
TIMES AS USUAL.
RATES AS USUAL

Under the kind patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Wed. 28th Feb. 1923 (p. m. 8-30 Night)
SAVASHAYAKALOL
Saturday 3rd March 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
EKACHPYALA
Sunday 4th March 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
MUKANAYAK
Manager,
G. N. MANDALI.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 26.

S S Barala, Miller, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Wilderfels, Karrs, Hamburg.
S S Trelevana, Frin, Calcutta.
S S Kohinoor, Wright Tuticorin.
S S Rajput, Peet, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Devanha for London.
Steamer Taroba for Durban.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barala, 1899 tons, Captain A C Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Wildenfels:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Widenfels, 3794 tons, Captain H. Karrs, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Trelevan:—The B I S N Company's steamer Trelevan, 2936 tons, Captain B. J. Frin will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Kohinoor:—The T M Company's steamer Kohinoor, 3234 tons, Captain T M Wright, will sail to-day from harbour for Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

S S Rajput:—The T M Company's steamer Rajput 3 15 tons, Captain T M Peel, will sail tou-day from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

MONDAY FEBRUARY 26.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Jalapalaka 2630, Karachi 28/2, Scindia S. N.
2 Caledonia 3430 London 3/3 M M Co.
4 Pilsna 4915 Trieste 2/3 L. Triestino.
5 Devanha 4785, London, 10/3, M M & Co.
6 Trifels 3768 Karachi 5/3 Graham & Co.,
7 Domala 5134, K'chi, 2/3
7 Frienfels 3741 N F 5/3 Graham & Co.
11 Anglo-Egyptian 4640 Barcelona N.F. Graham and Co.
13 City of Genoa 3963 Liverpool 3/3 K N & Co.
14 Zamba Maru 3553 Kobe 27/2 N Y Kaisha.
15 City of Florence 4391 Karachi 25/2 J Finlay & Co.
16 Wildenfels 2724 N.F. 25/2, Graham & Co.
17 Willeston 3602 M'borough, 2/3, Scindia S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Homefield, 3298 N.F. N.F., M M & Co.
5 Koweit 2393 Masawa 23/2, T M & Co.
6 Vindelia 2698, Liverpool, 5/3, Graham & Co.
7 Ischia, 2956, Genoa, 1/3 M Italiana.
9 Gurna, 3228, N.F. 24/2, M M and Co.
12 & 13 Moji Maru, 1490, Japan, 28/2, N Y Kaisha.

PRINCES' DOCK.

A Trelevan 2937, Calcutta, M M and Co.
C City of Karachi 3572 K'c.., N.F., KN & Co
O P R Kohinur, 3240, Colombo, 25/2, T M & Co.
F Cl Ranald 3446 U.K. 28/2 J Finlay and Co.
K Kura 1521, N.F. N.F. S. Wallace and Co.
N. Cl. Ogilvy, 3716, C Ports, N.F., J Finlay and Co.
P Tenegu Maru 2310 Japan 27/2 Y K Kaisha.
K Kura 1521, N.F. N.F., S Wallace.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 3rd March, P & O Co.
Moldavia due about 9th March P and O. Co.
Mantua due about 16th March, Agent P and O Co.
Malwa due about 23rd March, Agent P and O Co.
Naldera due about 6th April, Agent P and O Co.
Plassy due about 13th April, Agent P and O Co.

FROM LONDON.

Matiana (not fixed), Agent M M & Co.
Mulbera (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM CARDIFF.

Kidderpore due about 4th March Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Circassia due about 6th March, Agent Graham Co.
City of Yokohama due about 2nd March, Agent K N Co.
Olympia (not fixed) Agent Graham and Co.
Clan Colquhoun due about 8th March Agent J F Co.
City of Nagpore due about 3rd March Agent K N Co.
Castalia (not fixed) Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Hankow (not fixed) Agent K N Co.
Clan Urquhart (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
City of Baroda (not fixed) Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Aristo due about 2nd March, Agent J F Co.
Crossby Hall (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG, ETC.

Nirvana (not fixed), Agent M M & Co.
Sturmfels due about 28th February Agent W & A Graham Co.
Trewellard (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM CHRISTANIA.

Hemland due about 7th March Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Kondekirk due about 3rd March, Agent E Sassoon Co.
Streefkerk (not fixed), Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Nykerk (not fixed), Agents E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquilesia due about 3rd March, Agent L S Co.

FROM VENICE.

Alberto Treves due about 7th March Agent Venice S N Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Sparta (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.
City of Harvard (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.
City of Lahore (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Indo Maru due about 27th February, Agent O S K.
Rangoon Maru due about 2nd March, Agent N Y K.
Wakasu Maru due about 16th March Agent N Y K.
Kobun Maru due about 7th March Agent N Y K.
Sumatra Maru due about 15th March Agent O S K.
Honolulu Maru due about 30th March Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Banca due about 24th March, Agent P and O Co.
Sicilia due about 16th March, Agent M M Co.
Morea due about 23rd March, Agent M M Co.
Alipore due about 27th March, Agent M M Co.
Jeypore due about 31st March Agent P & O Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.

Karagola due about 18th March, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 25th March Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Feb 26.

S S Caledonia for London:—35 cwt fish maws, A Abdullaliff, 35 cwt fish maws H A Mohomed and Sons; 8 cwt fish maws, G Nathoo, 5 bdles lamb skin, A Azizullaluff 3 bdls woollen carpets, A Azibullaluff, 6 bales cow hides, P Hassan; 47 bales cow hides, H Tharia; 4 bales goat skin H Tharia; 15 cwt. fish maws, F Esmail.

S S Vindelis for Liverpool:—135 bales grey cotton yarn, The Swadeshi Mills, 100 cwt corrimander seed, A Durst; 42 bales Indian wool raw, L Abercrombie; 45 bales sountry grey cotton twist Sassoon J David, 710 cwt saflour oil cakes, M Edward, 211 bales wool raw D Sassoon and Co., 49 bales wool raw, The Bombay Co.

S S Vindelis for Marseilles:—1000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 1500 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros.; 14000 cwt ground nuts, Volkart Bros.; 2,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.; 16180 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros.; 4500 cwt groundnuts, Rally Bros.

S S Vindelis for Glasgow:—5640 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros. 630 bdles stoves of empty hds in shooks, Spencer and Co.

S S Devanka for London:—178 cwt coffee, Thos Cook; 22 cases black and white bristles, Cox's Shipping.

S S City of Genoa for Liverpool:—100 bales East African cotton Lyon Lord 387 bales Indian cotton C. P. F F Campbell 50 bales East African cotton Lyon Lord.

S S Masula for Hamburg—2000 cwt ground nuts Volkart Bros.; 200 bales clean cotton fly H E Bode; 208 bales Indian cotton raw Rally Bros.

S S Masula for London:—375 cwt white sultanas Hoare Miller.

S S Trienfels for Antwerp:—110 bales Indian cotton raw, A Khimji; 33 bales Indian cotton fly, M Chandulal; 262 bales cty. cotton waste, Walmer and Co. 550 bales Indian cotton raw E Spinner.

S S Trienfels for Ghent:—81 bales Indian cotton raw, K Thacker 121 bales Indian cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S Frienfels for Hamburg:—121 bales clean cotton fly, K Thacker.

S S Trigels for Hamburg:—1000 cwt crushed myrabolums H B Kaisha; 2000 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros.; 200 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.; 100 bales Indian raw cotton H Rambhagat; 5998 cwt ground nuts, Rally Bros.

S S Devanha for Middlesbro':—500 tons manganese ore, X Nixon; 500 tons manganese ore, The S Syndicate.

S S Anglo-Egyptian for Havre:—110 bales Ind. cotton raw, H Rambhagat.

S S Anglo-Egyptian for Barcelona:—110 bales Ind. cotton raw, H Rambhagat, 250 bales Ind. cotton raw, E Spinner.

S S Nile for Philadelphia:—19 bales wool raw, Cox's Shipping.

S S Nile for New York:—2980 cwt myrabolams, F F Campbell; 100 cwt tennel seed, D Virji; 735 cwt gum karaya, N Mulji; 40 cwt sandal wood chips, N Mulji; 1825 bale sind. cotton raw, Rally Bros.; 11 bales sheep skin, V. Madhasey and Sons, 240 cwt fennel seed, J Paramanand; 228 cwt posta chois, J Paramanand, 167 bales Ind. cotton raw Rally Bros.

S S Ischia for Genoa:—220 bales Ind cotton raw, Volkart Bros.;

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—175 bales Ind cotton F P, F F Campbell; 48 bales cty. grey cotton twist Sassoon J David; 55 bales Ind. cotton raw Volkart Bros. 330 bales Ind. cotton raw K H Kayani 55 bales Ind. cotton raw Vardhaman Bros.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—150 bales Ind. cotton raw Rally Bros.; 50 bales Ind. cotton raw Vardhuman Bros.

S S Pilsna for Larnaca—18 bales cty. grey cotton twist E D Sassoon.

S S Moji Maru for Kobe:—200 bales Ind. cotton daw M K Kaisha; 50 bales Ind cotton raw Rally Bros.; 600 bales Ind. cotton raw G K Kaisha; 200 bales Ind. cotton raw T M Kaisha.

S S Moji Maru for Osaka:—200 bales Ind. cotton raw T M Kaisha.

S S Moji Maru for Yokkaichi:—400 bales Ind. cotton raw F M Kaisha.

S S Moji Maru for Shanghai:—600 bales Ind cotton raw, Y K Kaisha; 63 cwt cloves C H Sagan.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai:—401 bales Ind. cotton raw G. K. Kaisha.

S S Tango Maru for Kobe:—10 0bales Ind. cotton raw T M Kaisha; 100 bales Ind. cotton raw N Futchelly.

IMPORTS.

S S Bandra from Busrah. Agents M Mackenzie Co.:—1256 bags wheat.

From Bushire:—16 bales carpets, 150 bags tobocco.

From Dubai:—19 bdles specie.
From Jask:—485 bags matoots.

From Muscat:—1162 bags dry dates 658 bags sardins 341 boxes wet dates 66 crates pomegranates 5 bdles specie.

From Gwader:—114 bdles salted fish 43 bdls. dry fish 124 bdles siffi mats.
From Charbar:—234 bdles siffi mats.
From Ormara:—180 bdles mats.
From Karachi:—1651 bales cotton 185 bags gram dhal. 40 cases butter.

S S City of Karachi from Liverpool. Agents Killick Nixon:—84 cases cottons 31 bales cottons 88 cases cotton yarn; 7 bales cotton yarn; 8 bales cotton fents 20 bales cotton tissues; 15 bales cotton rope; 47 cases art silk yarn; 76 drum scalcium chloride; 20 drums silicate of soda 300 cases murriate ammonia; 400 drums sulphide of sodium; 400 bags bicarbonate of soda. 800 bags soda ash. 62 bales old newspaper 55 cases candles, 50 cases bottled beer 165 drums oil 255 kegs paint; 55 cases colour; 19 cases Ink 72 cases toilet soap, 1500 boxes soap, 54 cases cigarettes 8 cases bacon 15 cases hams, 20 bales paper. 25 casks flooring tiles, 45 crates white glazed tiles.

S S Eastern Night from New York. Agent Kerr Steamship Co.:—9 casks bicarbonate of potash. 75 cylinders antidrons ammonia, 58 kegs bicarbonate of soda. 200 drums caustic soda 54 barrels aniline dyes 58 drums aniline dyes 625 drums lube oil 150 barrels lubg. oil 193 barrels as phalt. 100 cases pink salmon; 150 jute bags cornstereh. 20 cases toy Pistols 19 bales old clothing.

From Genoa,—5 crates aniline colour 75 kasks quick silver 100 bottles quick silver; 75 cases vermouth.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Feb. 26.

After the recent heavy rise in the American market a drop of 8 points in New York futures has been reported. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co., state in their latest circular as under:—

"The market during the last few days has taken several more steps towards the thirty cent level, the figure that growers and growers' co-operative organizations have been aiming at or so many months, and it is only natural that an every bulge into new high ground there should be heavy speculative profit-taking and also a certain volume of short selling, in attempts to "get there first," in case some modification of views in those quarters should lead to heavy offerings of spot cotton. One very sharp break has been seen on the liquidation in a few hours of around 250.000 bales of long contracts, followed by a strong advance to over 29 cents yesterday. after which the market was again subjected to considerable pressure, with indications that some of the selling was the result of loosening up of spot holdings.

While these readjustments and transfers of interest must naturally at these high levels result in wide fluctuations just when least expected, there has been no change in fundamentals, and if anything the bullishness of the situation has become more accentuated by the conversion of bullish views, of those who have been sceptical as to the inherent strength of the cotton market; there can now no longer be any question as to the size of the crop, the domestic demand for cotton goods continues unabated at very remunerative prices, even if still higher levels for cotton are taken as the basis, and finally Manchester has joined in with a splendid business doing, so that, regardless of what curtailment in continental takings may be seen, there is still every indication that, as we have said so frequently this year, the feature will continue to be for a long time yet, "competitive bidding for an inadequate supply," with no possibility as yet of fixing a price limit that will call a halt.

With such a prospect ahead for the balance of this season, it is quite a relief to be able to record that there is a rather better outlook for increased supplies next year. The droughty conditions in Texas have been largely relieved by good rains, and in fact these have extended over the greater part of the cotton belt, so that farming preparations can now be looked forward to under favourable conditions The ball-weevils are of course still there, but anyhow, a good planting season would be that much gained.

Under these decidedly different conditions surrounding the new and the old crop positions, it would look as if favourable straddles might be made, buying May or July and selling October or December. The differences between the two crops will of course fluctuate erratically, but it seems to us that a gradual widening is to be expected."

In spite of a small decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar openedend firm at Rs. 554 for F.G. M.G. Broach April/-May. At the opening of the market a well-known Indore operator began to sell freely and the prices gave way to Rs. 548½. Again going up by half a rupee the prices declined further to Rs. 546 on selling by the same operator and Marwari jobbers, their offerings being absorbed by Japanese Houses and some Offices, and the Bazar finally closed at Rs. 546. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 546 and going up to Rs. 547 closed at Rs. 546.

Fine M.G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 489 and went down to Rs. 484½ in sympathy with the decline in Broach and after a small fluctuation the rate at 4 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 486. F.G. M.G. Bengal March was Rs. 402 whilst May Rs. 411½ nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet and the demand was moderate on Saturday last.

PATEL BROTHERS' COTTON REPORT.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 1 to 8 points lower.

We have received the following cable dated the 24th instant from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool:—

"Small but steady market, local short selling well taken."

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Feb. 26.

			Rs.
F. G. M.G. Broach	April-May	—	546
F.G. M.G. Bengal	March		402
F. G. Bengal	May	—	411
Fine M.G. Oomra	March		484

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

			Rs
F. G. M. G. Broach	April-May	—	546
F. G. M. G Bengal	March	—	397
F. G. Bengal	May	..	405
Fine M. G. Oomra	March		485
G. M. G. Southerns	May/June	—	546

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 26

Description	Super-F	F	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind				
Punjab —	440	425	405	390
M. G. Oomra's No. 3 —	508	493	478	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1 —	538	523	508	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	523	508	493	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 24th Feb. 1923

Cotton — — — —	10,439 Bales
Wheat — — — —	11,391 Qrs
Linseed — — — —	569 "
Rapeseed — — — —	2,167 "
Rapeseed — — — —	2,878 "
Poppyseed — — — —	Nil
Groundnuts — — — —	7,421 "
Castorseed — — — —	1,303 "
Rice — — — —	3,375 "
Myrabolams — — — —	5,223 "
Oilcake — — — —	26,828 "
Cowrie — — — —	1,058 "
Bark — — — —	37 "
Jowar — — — —	638 "
Wheat — — — —	8 "
Barley — — — —	44 "
Bajri — — — —	1425 "
Salt — — — —	1103 Tons,

2 Days Total.

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

	Rs. a. p.
Chadi:—	
Textile — — — —	1 1 6
E. D. Sassoon — — — —	1 1 6
Tata — — — —	1 0 0
Alphinstone — — — —	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches:—	
Rachael per lb. — — —	—
Century per lb. — — —	1 8 6
Century per lb. — — —	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb. — — —	1 8 3
Fazelbhai per lb. — — —	1 9 0
Textile per lb. — — —	1 8 6
Phoenix — — —	1 8 6
Pearl — — —	1 8 6
Manekji (Raw Mukh) — — —	1 6 6
Elphinstone (Bald) — — —	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Mines) — — —	1 9 0
Longcloth (Light weight, No. 8202-8215	
Rachael per lb. — — —	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb. — — —	1 8 9
Pearl per lb — — —	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb. — — —	1 9 6
Longcloth A quality:—	
Rachael per lb. — — —	1 9 6
Fazulbhai per lb — — —	—
Kohinoor per lb — — —	1 9 0
Pearl per lb — — —	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40:	
Textile (Hand) per lb — —	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb — —	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb. — —	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb — —	1 7 6
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb. —	1 7 6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb. — —	1 6 0
Salita—	
Century per lb. — — —	1 8 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. — —	1 9 0
Grey Drill Century—	
No. 1120 per piece — —	15 0 0
No. 126 1/2 per piece — —	13 12 9
Dhooties:—7, 8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. — —	1 10 9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb. — —	1 9 9
Dhooties — 10 yards —	
Spring (Balance) per lb — —	1 10 9
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb. — —	1 9 0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills:—	
Standard per piece — — —	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece — — —	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece — — —	6 14 9
Hindustan per piece. — — —	7 1 0
Check 5 1, 2 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Textile per piece — — —	7 2 0
Pearl per piece... — — —	7 10 0
Bleached Cheds:—	
Textile per piece — — —	—
Kasturchand per piece — —	8 8 6
Bombay United per piece — —	8 4 0
Black Check 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece — — —	9 9 6
Spring per piece — — —	—
E. D. Rachael — — —	—

MONEY AND SHARES MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

REPORT.

Bars Bullion Market is closed to-day.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T.T. 1/4 3/32
Bank's selling D.D. 1/4 1/8
On London—
Bank's selling T.T. 1/4 1/8
Bank's selling D.D. 1/4 5/32
Bank's buying 3M/st D.A. 1/4 5 16
Bank's buying T.T. 1/4 3/16
Bank's buying D.D. 1/4 1/4
Tone of Exchange:—Steady but Dull.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D.D. Frcs. 507
Bank's buying 3M/st D.A. Frcs. 547
Bank's buying D.D. Frcs. 537
On Japan—
Bank's selling T.T. Rs. 153.
Bank's buying 60D/st D.P. Rs. 147
On Hongkong Bank's selling D.D. Rs. 170
On Shanghai Bank's selling D.D. Rs. 235
On Singapore Bank's selling D.D. Rs. 175.
On New York Bank's selling D.D. Rs. 316
London Gold ready sh. 87-6
London Silver ready d. 31-0
London Silver forward d. 30-14
Tone of Silver—Quiet and steady, India bought, Continent sold, small business.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dol. 4.70-5/8
French Exhange Frcs. 77.80
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 88.60
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 25.00
Italian Exchange Liras. 97.70
German Exchange Marks. 1,05,000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59/4
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 84/
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 100/14
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98/
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78/
6 per cent Government of India Bonds Due 1926 100/12
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 101/4
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust Bonds due 1974 Rs. 68/
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal Bonds due 1974 Rs. 68/
6 per cent Bombay Municipal Bonds due 1929 to 49 Rs. 95/
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 68/
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 104/

SHARES.

Market closed quiet owing settlement.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1300, India 96, Central 33/4, Tata Bank 14/4 and Eastern 75.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2400, Alliance 230, By-Cotton 840, By-Dyeing 1327/8, Bradbury 785, Century 595, Cent-India 3100, Colaba Land 1830, Coorla 175, Crescent 392/8, Edward Sassoon 395, Fazulbhoy 1065, Gokak 180, Ind. Bleaching 220, Ind-Malwa 577/8, Jamshed Mfg. 310, Kastoorchand 370, Khatao 380, Kohinoor 1817/8, Luxmi Cotton 4825, Madhavrao Scd. 125, Madhowji 320, Mathurdas 450, M. Petit 3600 ,Meyer Sassoon 260, Morarji 5100, New Great 575, New City 515, Pabani 555, Pearls 807/8, Phoenix 790 Shapurji 203/12, Simplex 500, Standard 1825, Swan 850xd., Swadeshi 3250, Tata Mill 720 and Vishnu Cotton 1950.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 382/8, B. Burma 445, B. Burma N.I. 132/8, Bt. Burma pet 6/12, B. Tramway 103/12 B. Steam 147/8, Bundi Cement 24/4, Ind-Cement 180, Katni Ord. 180, Katni Defd. 900xd., New India 18, Shivrajpur 31/8, Tata Iron Ord. 48/12, Tata Iron Defd. 157/8, Tata Hydro 705, Tata Oil 37/8 and Scindia Steam 11/4.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Feb. 26.

Name	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates.
Indore Malwa —	580	..	575	580
Colaba —	—	—	—	1850
Ornament	401-4-0	—	—	490
Kohinoor	1855	1882-8	—	1825
Nagpore Ordy.	3125	—	3100	3110
New Great	600		..	575
Pearl	817-8-0	822-8	..	805
Phoenix	—	—	—	802-8
Bombay Cotton —	—	—	—	845
Bombay Dyeing	1317-80	13228-	—	1270
Sir Shapoorji	207-8-0	—	—	201-8
Simplex —	529	525	—	512-
Swan —	—	—	—	914
Swadeshi —	3300	—	—	3240
Century —	616	812-8-	—	892-8
Alcock —	—	—	—	382-8
Indian Cement Ordy	—	—	—	182-8
Katni Cement Ordy. —	—	—	—	180
Katni Cement Defd. —	—	—	—	940
Tata Steel Defd. —	177-8-0	180	—	157-8
Tata Steel Ordy. —	—	—	—	50
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	24-8
Bombay Burma, Old —	—	—	—	450
Bombay Burma, New —	—	—	—	133-12
Bombay Steam. Ordy.	—	—	—	142-8
Bombay Electric Tramway	107 8-0	..	102-12	104-6
Central India Mining	—	—	—	24
Shivrajpur —	—	—	—	30

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay, 26th Feb. 5 p. m

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Bail. Delivery Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 —	49 0 0	7 3 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 — — —	47 0 0	7 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla —	50 0 0	7 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi —	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold —	12 10 0	13 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin —	12 4 0	12 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 —	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 15-25 —	72 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 —	70 0 0	..
Teelseed Black — —	67 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White — —	12 8 0	13 4 0
Groundnuts — — —	69 0 0	..
Mowraseed — — —	7 1 0	7 8 0
Barley — — —	30 0 0	..
Castorseed — — —	57 0 0	..
Cotton Seeds-Ready	Delivery 28 0 0	5 7 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat May — — —	7 5 0	
Linseed May — —	12 12 3	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 26th Feb 1923

Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic — — —	1-4 3/32
Bank Demand — — —	1-4 1/8
Due Acceptance 3 m/s — — —	1-4 3/8
Fcs Demand — — — —	510
American Dollars — — —	317
Honkon Dollars — — —	170
Shanghai — — — —	235
Japan — — — —	152 1/2
Singapore — — — —	1.5

Market Steady

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. of 88 Wall Street, New York, write in their weekly report:—

Cotton.—The market during the last few days has taken several more steps toward the thirty cent. level, the figure that growers and growers' co-operative organizations have been aiming at for so many months, and it is only natural that on every bulge into new high ground there should be heavy speculative profit taking and also a certain volume of short selling, in attempts to "get there first," in case some modification of views in those quarters should lead to heavy offerings of spot cotton. One very sharp break has been seen on the liquidation in a few hours of around 25,000 bales of long contracts, followed by a strong advance to over 29 cents yesterday, after which the market was again subjected to considerable pressure, with indications that some of the selling was the result of loosening up of spot holdings.

While these readjustments and transfers of interest must naturally at these high levels result in wide fluctuations just when least expected, there has been no change in fundamentals, and if anything the bullishness of the situation has become more accentuated by the conversion of bullish views, of those who have been sketptical as to the inherent strength of the cotton market; there can now no longer be any question as to the size of the crop, the domestic demand for cotton goods continues unabated at very remunerative prices, even if still higher levels for cotton are taken as the basis, and finally Manchester has joined in with a splendid business doing, so that, regardless of what curtailment in Continental takings may be seen, there is still every indication that, as we have said so frequently this year, the feature will continue to be for a long time yet, "competitive bidding for an inadequate supply," with no possibility as yet of fixing a price limit that will call a halt.

With such a prospect ahead for the balance of this season, it is quite a relief to be able to record that there is a rather better outlook for increased supplies next year. The droughty conditions in Texas have been largely relieved by good rains, and in fact these have extended over the greater part of the cotton belt, so that farming preparations can now be looked forward to under favourable conditions. The boll-weevils are of course still there, but anyhow, a good planting season would be that much gained.

Under these decidedly different conditions surrounding the new and the old crop positions, it would look as if favourable straddles might be made, buying May or July and selling October or December. The differences between the two crops will of course fluctuate erratically, but it seems to us that a gradual widening is to be expected.

Coffee.—The market has again been dull and without fluctuations of consequence, the recent flurry having evidently evened up pressing needs for the moment. Adequate supplies are still some way off and there may be further sputs from time to time, hardly worth while playing for, but making short sales of the old crop positions inadvisable. This scarcity of immediate supplies is, however, leading to a price level for new crop positions that appears attractive for long distance operations on the bear side.

Sugar.—The only fluctuations of consequence have been in connection with the winding up of the January position by the issuance of a moderate volume of notices Otherwise the market has been quiet within a narrow price range and with no decided tendency. Cuban supplies are constantly increasing and with only a moderate demand some easing off should be seen during the next few weeks. The general situation does not seem to be bearish, however, and cautious purchases, on a scale down if necessary, should result favourably in due course.

The Chicago Market.—The mild upturn in grains was due principally to the news from Washington as to the probability of the farm assistance legislation being put through, but apart from that feature the market has a rather bearish appearance, with supplies in excess of immediate demand: with the short interest fairly well eliminated, somewhat lower levels would seem indicated.

"3 AND 3 1/2% G. P. NOTES,"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICL."

Sir,—Since the year 1918, by and by no less than seven Government Loans (five by the Government of India, one by the Provincial Government of Bombay and one by the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh) have been floated in India, at high rates of interest, varying from 5 to 6½ per cent. per annum, free of income-tax. This state of affair is surely to continue till 1932, with every likelihood of being extended over another 3 or 4 decades. All the aforesaid new Loans were opened by the respective Governments concerned, totally ignoring the grievances of the innocent holders of 3 and 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes, and as an inevitable consequence thereof, the quotations of those ill-fated Securities, after a little fluctuation, have now ultimately come down to Rs. 49 and Rs. 57 respectively, losing every possible chance of recovery in the course of 50 years. While on the other hand, these unwholesome prices are always open to a further depreciation to the extent of 10 per cent. or even more, in case of a little increase in the rate of interest on future Government Securities, which is most probable under the present financial policy of the Government. The prospects of 3 and 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes are, therefore, looked as gloomy as possible. But I regret to say, that the Government of India, instead of doing anything to improve the condition of the depreciated Securities (which were regarded by the Indian people as the safest and soundest investment in pre-war days), have on the contrary thought it proper to deduct income-tax at the enhanced rate, i.e., 16 pies per rupee, from the slender interest accrued from those low-bearing Loans; though it is astounding enough, that in absence of any justifiable ground, the highly-paying 5½ per cent. War Bonds of 1917 and 1918 have been repeatedly converted at par into 6 per cent., at a recurring loss of nearly 21 lakhs per annum, to the State! Hence, the Government of India evidently seemed to have adopted the policy of greasing on the anointed head, which is repugnant both to economy, as well as the common laws of humanity.

However, judging from the adverse circumstances, and above all, the most unkind attitude of the Government, the unfortunate holders of 3 and 3½ per cent. Loans, specially those who are incapable of retaining their holdings for a very long time, cannot possibly expect anything better than a certain ruin, and practically they have no other way to escape from the impending financial disaster, than to ask the Government for immediate exercise of their discretion as to the redemption of the neglected Securities, most of which have become really overdue. Regarding justification of the demand, suffice it to say, that the Government of India are under moral obligation to make every possible sacrifice, in order to save thousands of innocent loyal subjects (once who had rendered immense services to the State by lending money at a nominal interest), from the verge of ruin and misery, brought on, through their one-sided borrowing policy. To give it into effect, I beg to inform your numerous readers, that I have drawn up a second memorial, containing the prayer for early repayment of both 3 and 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes, at the issuing prices, or in its stead, an enhancement of interest thereon by 2 per cent. per annum free of income-tax. The above memorial, along with two representative deputations (if funds permit), will be sent to H. E. the Viceroy and the Secretary of State respectively, about the end of April, 1923. But before doing so, I have made up in my mind, to make a tour round the country, with the object of convening meetings of the aggrieved holders of 3 and 3½ per cent. Loans, at different provincial headquarters and other places of importance, to elect the personnel of deputations and at the same time, to have the memorial signed by the signatories themselves, as far as practicable. The scheme, no doubt, requires a considerable sum of money and co-operation; I, therefore, appeal to all the big and small holders of 3 and 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes, to co-operate with me in right earnest, and help me financially by contributing (in proportion to one anna per cent. of the amount of ill-fated Securities held by them) towards expenses, so as to enable me to carry out the project, successfully.

Those, who wish to put their names in the proposed memorial as signatories, are hereby requested to write me at once, with remittances, as aforesaid, stating briefly, the nature of personal services (if any) they are willing to render.—Yours, etc.,

S. CHAKRAVARTI,
A.C.I. (Birmingham).

43, Sankaripara Road.
Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, 25th Feb 1923

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr — — —	29 950 inches
Temperature of Air — —	3 8 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer —	62 1 "
Dew Point — — —	54 6 "
Relative humidity of Air —	0 514 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) — —	0 0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83 1 "
Minimum temperature of Air	62 9 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	NE,NNE,ENE,NNW,NNE,
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	180 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The fodowing are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still	Day of month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Mar.	h. m	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m	ft. in.
W	28	m 8 44	25 4	28	m 3 15	20 2
		21 54	27 6		15 1	17 0
Th	1	m 9 42	26 5	1	m 3 59	19 0
		22 30	28 7		15 48	15 2
F	3	1 37	27 9	2	m 7 44	17 7
		13 58	26 3		19 33	19 7
Sa	3	m 11 27	28 7	3	m 5 19	16 7
		23 56	30 10		17 18	15 2
S	4	m ..	..	4	m 6 5	15 9
		12 56	29 2		18 10	15 2
M	26	m 5 51	24 3	26	m 0 55	21 11
		20 8	25 3		12 54	18 1
Tu	27	m 7 25	24 6	27	m 2 18	21 3
		21 3	26 4		14	17 11

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

the favourite family remedy for indigestion in countless British homes, has a fifty years' record of success, which is not approached by any other stomach and liver tonic! Times without number it has banished digestive disorders, biliousness, headaches and constipation, after other medicines have been tried in vain; it has given healthy appetite to those who have had no appetite before, and it has also given good health to thousands upon thousands of former sufferers

THE FAVOURITE FAMILY REMEDY

"As a user of this well-known remedy for many years, I feel qualified to give an opinion, and can conscientiously recommend its use to anyone suffering from Indigestion. Previous to using it, I suffered considerably from this distressing ailment, for which I tried many prescriptions, and, while some of them gave temporary relief, none could compare with the effective and speedy relief experienced after a few doses of Mother Seigel's Syrup. Having derived such great benefits from its use, there is no wonder that I always speak of it in the highest terms. I am seldom without it, as I find a timely dose an excellent preventative of digestive disorders." Mr. A. T. Wishart, of 15 Perkins Street, Port Elizabeth

FOR PAINS AFTER EATING

—PORTRAIT BLOCKS OF—
Eminent Men
ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE
FOR NEWSPAPER WORK
AT MODERATE CHARGES
FROM
The Bombay Chronicle Studio

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Our Angora and Kemali calendars have won for themselves a popularity and reputation all over the Continent. We have, to further introduce them, reduced our prices by 25 o/o and are giving the public an opportunity of possessing this exhaustive collection of photos of all the Nationalist leaders of Angora.

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Size 15 × 20 inches, with about 40 photos in a set of 2 copies. Single copy As. 6. A set of 2 copies As. 12. 6 calendars Rs. 1-14. 12 calendars 3-8. 100 calendars with name and address printed free Rs. 2 -8.

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Terms :—Half the value with order, balance per V. P. P.

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Men with experience of Hot Climates know the folly of overheating the system.
Spirits and Wines have this tendency. Horlick's Malted Milk cools the body: it helps Nature to recuperate the whole system.
Horlick's Malted Milk
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
Is a food-drink and is made in a moment. In 3 sizes.
Of all Stores and Bazaars.

ACQUISITION SCHEME.

PROPOSAL FOR SCRUTINY DEFEATED.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding, when consideration was given to a proposition moved by Mr. Jamnadas asking the Commissioner to furnish the Corporation with a list of the properties acquired in connection with the various Acquisition Schemes, their price, etc. This proposition was opposed by the Commissioner, as being against the best interests of the Corporation. He thought that throwing more public light on such matters was to the detriment of the Corporation, and the law did compel him to take up that position. Dr. Viegas referred to the prevailing ugly rumours about acquisitions. In the end the proposition was thrown out. The Corporation also decided to send a deputation to discuss with the Government the question of Government grant towards compulsory education.

THE ACQUISITION SCANDAL.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved:—That the Commissioner be requested to submit to the Corporation at an early date a statement of properties acquired by him in connection with the several Land Acquisition Schemes where consent awards have been obtained from the Land Acquisition Officer mentioning therein the particulars. That when the consent award has been obtained without the previous sanction of the Corporation the Commissioner should state the reasons for not approaching the Corporation. That pending the submission of the statement the Commissioner be directed not to enter into any settlement for the acquisition of properties exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value except with the previous sanction of the Corporation as required by Section 90 of the Municipal Act.

He said under the law the Corporation had the responsibility in these matters and it was against the law to transfer it to a single person.

The Commissioner opposing the proposition said it would be in conflict with the interests of the Corporation to furnish them with the particulars asked for. He was perfectly satisfied that all those matters were dealt with which were to the interest of the Corporation. He thought the Commissioner should have a free hand to deal with individual owners about individual properties. The Improvement Trust which acquired properties on a larger scale than the Corporation never furnished such information because it was not in the interest of that body to do so. There was no obligation on him to get the previous sanction of the Corporation, for it was impossible to do so, as an owner would like to have his offer discussed publicly and published in the newspapers. He felt very severely the responsibility that was involved on himself and Mr. Mackison in this regard, and he was satisfied that the work was done honestly and frankly. He had only lately received a draft of the amendment to the Municipal Act in accordance with the wish of the Corporation for the formation of Corporation's Committees to go into such matters, but he thought it was impossible to get the previous sanction of the Corporation.

Mr. F. G. Turner said it would not be in the interests of the Municipality to give this information, and the Commissioner had power enough to deal with these questions. If there were anything unfair in these things they should have heard from the Municipal auditors, but they had not yet done so. Therefore, he thought it was unnecessary to furnish the statement asked for.

Dr. Viegas said it would be a great day in the life of the Corporation when the Corporation would be able to take a hand in this matter of acquisition. There were rumours in the city that properties had been acquired at prices considerably in advance of their real value. There had been ugly rumours that Municipal Councillors had been interesting themselves in awarding higher prices to some owners. When they were acquiring large properties it was proper that not one officer only should be connected with this work. Lower officials had a great deal to do with these acquisitions, and ugly rumours could not be substantiated. He wanted a small Committee consisting of the Commissioner, the Engineer and a few members of the Corporation to go into such a question.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram in moving that the question be referred to the Roads Committee said there were many aspects to be taken into consideration before coming to a proper decision. Therefore, the matter should go to a Committee for consideration and he moved that the question should be referred to the Roads Committee.

ANXIETY TO HIDE INFORMATION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman seconding said he was surprised at the attitude of the Commissioner, who should have been only glad to take up this opportunity of clearing up his position regarding the ugly rumours about the acquisition of properties. On the other hand the attitude taken up by him created a further suspicion in the minds of the people and made them more insistent in their demand to get this information. The reasons given by the Commissioner and by Mr. Turner could not convince them and he did not know why this information should be withheld from them as the Commissioner was bound to furnish it. The information was about properties already required and not about those to be acquired, and public interests could not possibly suffer.

Mr. J. M. Mehta asked the house to brush aside all the futile arguments brought forward, that the Improvement Trust did not do so, and therefore the Corporation also should not do so; that Mr. Mackinson was perfectly honest; that there were difficulties in the way of the administration and that they wanted to avoid publicity. He had not charged any officer with dishonesty. What he said was that section 90 of the Act was absolutely ignored; section 91 was used as a screen to avoid responsibility under section 90 and it was made a dead-letter. Human nature being what it was, their officials avoided, as far as possible, coming before the Corporation in such matters. Section 90 compelled the Commissioner to disclose the information to the Standing Committee and the meetings of that Committee were public property. He had to get the previous sanction of the Standing Committee but he was not doing that, and the law compelled him to disclose all the information about rates etc. to that Committee. He asked the Corporation not to be frightened by the Commissioner's arguments. The Corporation had sanctioned 267 lakhs for development and all that money was going to be spent without the sanction of the Corporation on the responsibility of a single officer like their Engineer, which was not proper at all.

The motion was put to vote and lost by a majority of two votes.

EDUCATION GRANTS.

The Corporation then considered a letter from Government regarding its grant-in-aid to the Corporation for primary education. In a long letter Government stated that while expenditure had increased in Bombay there was very little expansion of primary education, the cost in 1917-18 was 6½ lakhs and the number of students was 44,284, while in 1921-22 there were only 50,448 students and the cost was 19 lakhs. The cost had increased from Rs. 15 to Rs. 37-8-0 per student, and Government wanted to have a substantial modification of the scheme as hitherto pursued by the Corporation." Continuing the letter stated:—

"With regard to the payment which should be made in the current year, 1922-23, it will be observed that the liability as originally estimated by the Corporation would be Rs. 2,50,000 while the sum claimed by the Corporation has reached, in round figure, Rs. 6,36,000 and would at a similar rate of progress already reach in the fifth year, 1923-24, approximately the 9 lakhs estimated by the parties to be the eventual ultimate yearly payment at the end of ten years on the introduction of a full measure of compulsory primary education throughout the whole of the City of Bombay. There is no desire whatever to hamper the meritorious efforts in this direction of the Corporation, as must be self-evident from the grants paid during the opening years of the scheme for in excess of those estimated by the parties. While, therefore, it is in no way proposed at the present time to reduce the excess grants hitherto paid or to pay less in 1922-23 than in the previous year it is felt that it would not be right in the true interests of the finances of the Corporation, no less than in the interests of provincial revenues to undertake to pay a larger grant until the whole matter has been further and fully discussed between the Corporation and Government.

The Government has, therefore, instructed me to invite the Corporation to nominate three representatives to confer at the earliest possible date with the representatives of Government and to re-examine the whole position with a view to re-settling the scheme on sound working financial foundations. Government has instructed me further to intimate that a Conference is all the more desirable at this moment between the representatives of the Corporation and of the Government in view of the rights reserved to the Corporation under Section 62-B of the Municipal Act and of the scheme for extending compulsory elementary education to the mofussil under the Compulsory Elementary Education Act recently passed by the Legislative Council."

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. Fazul Rahimtoolah moved that himself, Mr. Mandlik and Dr. Cursetji should constitute the deputation and that they should be accompanied by the Commissioner, the Municipal Secretary and the Secretary of the Schools Committee. He thought that Government was desirous of not sharing in half the expenditure, as formerly in 1919 and wanted a committee to come to a settlement in the matter. But they should not agree to any contribution less than that previously promised. Dr. Master seconded.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said Government were trying to back out of their promise. Government which had doubled its expenditure in every department, during the last few years were now complaining that the Corpration had become extravagant in matters of education. He should have thought that it did not lie in the mouth of Government to make such a complaint. He thought the question of selection of a deputation should be left to the Schools Committee and he moved an amendment accordingly.

Mr. B. N. Motivalla seconded.

Mr. H. P. Mody thought that Government were trying to wriggle out of the whole matter and that the Corporation should prevent it.

Dr. M. C. Jayle thought it was not proper on the part of Government to retract their promises.

Mr. K. F. Nariman thought that the names suggested were too good men and he wanted Mr. Mody and Mr. Baptista to go in the deputation.

Mr. N. Khote seconded and it was adopted as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next to 2-40 p.m.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

The market opened quiet after the week end with no improvement in the tone for jute stocks. As usual Howrah and Clive practically monopolised the attention of operators with fluctuations within narrow limits. Cottons were kept steady, Dunbars especially so on account of shortage of scrip. Coals had few transactions with little change in values. The miscellaneous and industrial sections attracted meagre attention and a few tea stocks changed hands at about last prices. War bonds continue firm. Following were closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent war loan 1929-47 84, 5½ per cent war bonds 1925-101, 6 per cent bonds 1930 100/8.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1284/8.

Railways:—Kalighat Falta Railway 59.

Cotton:—Agra United 4/8, Dunbar 238, Keshoram 6/12.

Jute:—Clive 33/6, Dalhousie 342, Delta 437/8, Empire 42/4, Fort Gloster 603/8 Howrah 41/6, Fort Gloster pref. 98, Orient 165, Reliance 47/4.

Miscellaneous:—Burrakur 57, Central Kurkend 20/8, Frank Ross Bombay 7-10, Dacca Electric Supply 11/14, Indian Iron and Steel 51, Russa Engineering pref 81 British India Corporation ordinary 8/4 Ivan Jones 7/4, Calcutta Oil and Cake 3/8, Port Shipping 30, Tigheir Sugar 1/14.

Tea:—Barbuar Tea 8, Timber 19/4, Bhatkawa 52/8, Joybirpara 17/8 Rotema Tea 8/3.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and five thirty-two pence and demand bills we one shilling four and three sixteenth pence

BOMBAY RIOTS.

MOTION AGAINST LEVY ON CITIZENS.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed deliberations on Monday afternoon.

At the outset Khan Saheb I. A. Saherwala (Mohmedan Rural M.D.) presented a telegram he had received from the merchants of Godhara in the form of an application running as follows:—

We rafter merchants of Godhra section not getting wagons since two months. We wired and applied railway authorities but no action has been taken. When we go to the District Traffic Superintendent, Rutlam, he insulted us by closing his saloon doors and murmuring in angry tones. We have undergone in lacs of rupees loss. Please move in the matter.

Mr. D. D. Gholap (nominated) then moved:—That this Council recommends to the Government the commutation of the Maharki Vatan.

Mr. Gholap in support of his resolution was reading his speech (which was incoherent) when he was called to order by the president who said he (president) was satisfied that the Hon. Member was reading his speech. He was however allowed to finish his speech reading.

After a few Hon. Members addressed the Council, the Hon. Mover withdrew his resolution.

RACING & COUNTRY-BRED HORSES.

Mr. I. S. Haji (Mahomedan Urban, Bombay City) then moved the following resolution:—

1. "This Council recommends that Government should add the following conditions in the license granted to the Committee of the Western India Turf Club under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Bombay Race courses Licensing Act, 1912 (Bombay III of 1912):—

(a) That the licensees shall cause to run 20 per cent races of the countrybred horses in a season in Bombay and Poona respectively.

(b) That the licensees shall offer 20 per cent of total stakes money for races of the country-bred horses."

Mr. Haji said in Bombay 180 races were run during a season but not one of them was specially arranged for country-bred horses. In Poona out of 144 races 89 were arranged for English horses, 47 for Arabs and only 8 for country bred horses. As prizes were given for English and Arab horses new horses were imported to India. If sufficient encouragement were given many horses could be run. He therefore urged to increase the number of country-bred horses by at least 20 per cent.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, (Ahmednagar District) said in India there were not genuine country-bred horses. It was a matter of common knowledge that Arabs and Australian horses were used for horse breeding in India. He therefore only sympathised with the Hon. mover. Mr. P. R. Cadell (nominated) opposed the resolution for several reasons. He said the Turf Club was doing all that it can encourage country-bred racing and the assistance which is already offered has proved far in advance of the response made. Then there were a large number of races for Arab ponies at the Bombay Meetings and the encouragement of Arabs, is and must be for many years essential for the horse supply of this country. During the last Poona racing season, however, the Turf Club gave no less than Rs. 61,000 in addition to a gold cup for racing confined to country-breds. In the times of the Moghuls the horses in their armies were chiefly Persian and Turkoman. Likewise the Mohamedan and Hindu Kings of the Deccan depended for their cavalry upon horses brought from Persia. On the whole, the proposition was not a businesslike one and he therefore opposed the resolution.

Mr. Bhimbhai P. Patel (Ahmedabad) regretted that Horse Shows were discontinued for the past few years, which used to give encouragement to horse breeding. He therefore supported the resolution.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas opposed the resolution but suggested levy of heavy import duty on foreign horses to encourage improvement of country-bred horses.

The resolution was lost.

NO LEVY FOR RIOT COMPENSATION.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay City North) then moved:—

This Council recommends to Government not to recover the amount of money which is to be recovered from the citizens of Bombay in connection with the disturbances that took place in November 1921 at the time of the Royal visit.

Mr. Surve said one month before H.R.H. the Price of Wales landed in Bombay it was resolved by an influential body of citizens to boycott the Prince's visit and yet no provision was made to increase the police force to preserve law and order. At the time the Prince arrived, the police force was reduced in numbers by other work and police officers were inadequate. In spite of the bonfire at Elphinstone Mills and several boycott meetings held daily, the officer in charge of the police force took no precaution to increase the police force, or employ special officers or take precautionary measures to preserve law and order. It was a great error of judgment on the part of the officer concerned. He requested the Government not to impose a levy on the citizens of Bombay in view of the fact that adequate precautionary measures were not taken by Government. In a similar case in 1919 an import was levied by Government on the citizens of Ahmedabad but that was subsequently remitted. He hoped government will see their way not to recover the compensation amount from the citizens of Bombay.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker (nominated) opposed the resolution as it would be tantamount to encouraging dacoities in the city. Not only, he said, was the police force adequate, but also there was a large body of army present during the occasion and in spite of that disturbances took place. If liquor shops were burnt and innocent persons wounded and murdered it was but right for the Government to compensate those who were the sufferers.

Mr. G. H. Trivedi, (Thana District) supported the resolution and said that disturbance took place owing to the negligence and carelessness of the police authorities in spite of the fact that special grants were given to them in the month of October, a month before the Prince's arrival, for six extra sergeants and 300 Indian police. If the police failed in their duty the citizens of Bombay should not suffer for it.

Mr. I. S. Haji (Bombay city) said the imposition will be equally unjust to the Europeans and Indians. He hoped government will accept the resolution.

DISCUSSION ADJOURNED.

Mr. J. B. Petit (Mill Owners Association) opposed the resolution. He said it would not be right for the Council to recommend Government not to recover the compensation from the citizens of Bombay. In the absence of any other legal machinery the present machinery to recoup the losses should be employed in the interests of those who suffered in the riots.

Dr. K. Ba Daderchanji (Bombay City South) supported the resolution. He said houses and motorcars were burnt and people were assembled without any protection from the authorities.

Khan Saheb A. M. Manguri (Ahmedabad and Surat cities) opposed the resolution as the riot was premeditated.

Mr. S. K. Bole, (Bombay City North) said the riot was the direct result of the non-cooperation movement as it was admitted by the apostle of the non-cooperation movement, Mr. Gandhi. The only straight-forward solution therefore was for non-cooperators to pay damages from the one crore of rupees which they (non-cooperators) had collected for the Swarajya Fund. (laughter).

Further discussion was postponed till 2 p.m. to-day.

WORK OF NIGHT SCHOOLS.

R. PARANJPYE DISTRIBUTES PRIZES.

The annual social gathering of the Night Schools conducted by the Social Service League came off on Sunday at the Mulji Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye presiding. The gathering was a large one and there was at the outset a programme of music and recitations.

In the course of the report, for 1922 it was stated that the Social Service League was the first of the institutions in Bombay that initiated the movement of free primary education among the masses by starting night schools in localities where the working classes lived. Since the first school was started in 1914 at Tardeo, there are 15 night schools, altogether, under the League, and the number of students is 618. The daily average attendance is 410. Ten out of these schools received help from the Municipality; the ages of the students ranged from 10 to 50 and they belonged to different trades. Out of the 618 students, 425 came from the backward Hindu communities, and 193 were Muslems. Education was given up to 3rd standard; there were moral and music classes, besides. There were 43 teachers in the schools, of whom 18 were qualified teachers, and the salaries ranged between Rs. 8 to 22 per month.

Open air sports and fresh air excursions were organised from time to time; there were 29 excursions during the year, and sports were organised several times. Lectures also were arranged at every school during the year, some times with the aid of magic lantern slides. In some of the schools boys' clubs have been organised with a view to infusing in them a spirit of mutual good-will and comradeship, as well as to enable them to develop their powers of expression.

A night high school has started in 1922 at the Bombay Working Men's Institute, and there were 20 students on the rolls, with a daily attendance of 16. During the year 13 boys' savings banks have been started with a view to promoting thrift and a spirit of self-reliance among the students. It was proposed to federate these banks into a banking union in course of time. In conclusion the League thanked the many teachers who have been working at so much self-sacrifice and also the public for their support.

Prizes were then distributed to the successful students.

DR. PARANJPYE'S SPEECH.

Dr. Paranjpye said they were all reading in the press of the good work done by the League, and there could be no doubt that many people were living in single room tenements in Bombay, and it was essential that they should have some sort of relaxation after their work in the evening. It was also essential that some steps should be taken to give them education. Government had already passed the compulsory primary education Act and only a few days ago the Government of India had given their sanction to it. He had every hope that the Corporation of Bombay would soon introduce compulsory education in Bombay. But all that was for young boys and the night schools were for grown up men who got some sort of education in the night, and thus improved their minds. He recognised the difficulties which students had to cope with in attending night schools especially for grown up men, and he was very glad that in spite of all those difficulties their schools were so well patronised by the students. Grown up men could more easily pick up education than young boys provided they devoted themselves to their studies. He had no doubt that once these men were educated they would be able to entertain themselves, and utilise many of their leisure time at the same time improving their minds by reading books. He hoped the students who attended the schools could induce their friends also to join those institutions. Unless there was more education among the masses, it was impossible for India to advance, and education could only be spread by the people themselves. He congratulated the workers and the Social Service League on the good work they were doing for the improvement of the masses. What was required was the right sort of missionary spirit, and he was glad that such a spirit actuated the workers of the League. Such schools where students of all nationalities attended helped a lot in the different communities together, and increase friendly feelings. They should remember that they were Indians first, and Hindus and Mostems afterwards.

Mr. T. A. Kulkarni thanked Dr. Paranjpye for coming there that evening and presiding over the gathering.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA TOURNAMENT.

RANGA RAO AND WAGLE WIN IN DOUBLES.

The Western India Tennis Tournament which has been going on for about a fortnight came to a successful close yesterday when, the finals of the Gentlemen's Doubles and Mixed Doubles were played before a record gathering of spectators. After the conclusion of the two final events the Challenge Cups and other trophies were presented to the various prize-winners by Mrs. Nelson.

The finalists in Gentlemen's Doubles which was the first event to be played off yesterday were U. D. Ranga Rao and Wagle and R. D. England and A. L. Hosie. Ranga Rao and Wagle were the winners in this event last year also and it was a matter for interesting speculation to see whether they would be successful in retaining their title this year. England and Hosie had defeated Pitt and Parton in the semi-finals. But this was not he best feather in their cap. They had beaten that formidable Parsi combination Naoroji and Wadia in a match that ran into three sets of 2—6, 6—3, 6—2 and also F. Portlock and Morarji at 6—4, 4—6 and 6—3.

As against this record the holders Ranga Rao and Wagle could point with pride to their success in the match against Okamoto and Fakuda which they won at 6—3, 3—6, 7—5, and it was confidently expected that the Indian pair would simply romp home in the final. This expectation was based more on the poor display made by England and Hosie in their match against Pitt and Parton.

But the day's play proved that all anticipations of an easy victory were entirely misplaced. Ranga Rao and Wagle had to fight every inch of their way till they ultimately won the championship in Gentlemen's Doubles in a match that ran into three sets of 6—2, 3—6 and 7—5. The Indian pair started well. Ranga Rao began with his (1) service game and this score was 0-40, when Ranga Rao and partner played-up and ultimately took the first game. Two more games came in quick succession before the scoring board showed a single game for England and partner. At 5—1 England and partner snatched away another game and made the score 5—2. But the next game and with it the set fell to the lot of Ranga Rao and Wagle.

In the second set England and partner gave much better account of themselves. England was in better form and came out with a series of lightning services and took most of his service games. Hosie always a useful hand at the net excelled himself and bagged many useful points by clever net play. When Wagle tried to evade Hosie at the net by lifting the ball, England scotched such attempts by powerful smashes, the ball rebounding at absolutely untakeable heights. Consequently England and Hosie piled up their score and eventually captured the second 7—5.

With one set all play was re-started for the third and final set. The fight throughout this set was very brilliant and each single point was discussed at considerable length before either side could make a step forward. The start favoured the Indian pair but when the score stood at 3—2 England and Hosie made a determined stand and by a carefully developed aggressive game at the net annexed two games in succession and emerged on level terms at 5-all. The last game ran into deuce no less than eight times before it fell to England and partner. The closing stages saw an exciting fight. 4-all, and 5-all appeared in turn on the board and the supporters of Ranga Rao and Wagle began to apprehend defeat. But fortunately for them the next two games and with it the deciding set fell to them at 7—5.

Ranga Rao played a superb game and though he was not in his best form his placing was on occasions simply bordered on the marvellous. Wagle was brilliant at intervals and on most occasions played for safety. England's powerful services secured him most of his service games for his side. Hosie was often at fault in his services and the umpire had to make several awards against him.

FINAL OF MIXED DOUBLES.

After the final of the Gentlemen's Doubles, the finals of the Mixed Doubles was played-off immediately. The finalists were Lady Tata and Nowroji and Mrs. Swinhoe and Annett. In this event also the last year's holders Lady Tata and Nowroji had to defend their title. In the semi-finals Lady Tata and Nowroji had defeated Okamoto and Mrs. Blunt, while on their side Annett and Mrs. Swinhoe had defeated England and Miss Strangman.

The match did not prove a well-contested one as Annett and Mrs. Swinhoe won easily in two straight sets of 6—2 and 6—3. In the first set the English couple had things pretty much their own way. But in the second set especially at the beginning Lady Tata and Nowroji were seen to advantage and at one time they were leading by 3—2. Annett and partner then played up and soon drew on level terms. Thereafter the game was up and before any further fight could be made Annett and Mrs. Swinhoe captured three games in unbroken succession and became the winners for 1923 in Mixed Doubles.

The central figure of the match was decidedly Mrs. Swinhoe. She played an exceptionally fine game making forehand and backhand strokes with equal facility. Unlike most lady players, she ran upto the net while her partner was serving and effectively returned several rallies at close quarters. Lady Tata was not in form this year and certainly she was off-colour yesterday. There was nothing to choose between Annett and Nowroji and the deciding factor in the match was Mrs. Swinhoe.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

At the conclusion of the match a group photo of the Winners was taken. Then Mr. H. T. Gorrie made a short speech in which he congratulated the winners in the various events and said that the 1923 tournament was the most successful of all the tournaments hitherto held in Bombay. He thanked the Committee of management and especially Mr. M. Tax for the successful management of the Tournament. He then requested Mrs. Nelson to give away the Cups and trophies to the several winners.

The following are this year's winners:—

MIXED DOUBLES.

Winners—Mrs. Swinhoe and Annett.

Runners-up—Lady Tata and Nowroji.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Winners—Ranga Rao and Wagle.

Runners-up.—England and Hosie.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

Winner—Okamoto.

Runner-up—Ranga Rao.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

1912—Dr. A. H. Fyzee.
1913—R. D. England.
1914—Dr. A. H. Fyzee.
1915—U. D. Rangarao.
1916—U. D. Rangarao.
1917—U. D. Rangarao.
1918—Z. Shamdeu.
1919—Major J. C. S. Rendall.
1920—U. D. Rangarao.
1921—N. B. Bhatwat.
1922—U. D. Rangarao.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

1912—Dr. A. H. Fyzee and J. H. Chiamulgund.
1913—D. A. D. Naoroji and N. R. Engineer.
1914—R. Kidd and R. D. England.
1915—R. D. England and Capt. T. A. Kemble.
1916—Chinmulgund and A. A. Fyzee.
1917—Chinmulgund and A. A. Fyzee.
1918—R. D. England and H. Cheetham.
1919—Major J. C. S. Rendall and W. Irwin.
1920—R. A. Fyzee and R. S. Wagle.
1921—Rajaram Morarji and R. A. Wagle.
1922—U. D. Rangarao and R. A. Wagle.

MIXED DOUBLES.

1914—R. D. England and Mrs. Reynolds.
1915—Mr. and Mrs. R. D. England.
1916—Mr. and Mrs. R. D. England.
1917—Mr. and Mrs. R. D. England.
1918—Mrs. Reynolds and W. Irwin.
1919—Mrs. Reynolds and W. Irwin.
1920—Lady Tata and T. S. Deane.
1921—Mrs. Row and R. A. Wagle.
1922—Lady Tata and J. A. D. Nowroji.

TENNIS AT BANDRA.

The entries for the Gentlemen's Singles Gentlemen's Doubles and Mixed Doubles for the All Bandra Tennis Tourgaments will close on Sunday the 4th March at 7 p.m. Please send entries to Mr. C. Gonsalvces, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, 12 Malla, Bandra.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Prize Distribution, Sir J. J. School of Art, H. E. the Governor presiding, 3-45 p.m.
Charitable performance "Hoonar" in aid of the S. Nayak Fund, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) Balwalia Theatre, Grant Road.

WEDNESDAY, February, 28.

Bombay Races: Thirteenth Extra Meeting.
The Gokak Mills, Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Home Street, Fort, 3 p.m.
Ord. Genl. Meetings of the Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co. and the Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mill, Sprott Road, 4 p.m. and 4-30 p.m. respectively.
Bombay Sailors' Home Society's annual Genl. Meeting, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, Apollo Bander, 6-30 p.m.
The Western India Tanneries, Ld. Meeting, Krishna Bldg., 3 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MACEDO.—At Bandikui on the 21st instant, Very Reverend Father Louis Gonzaga Macedo of Aldona, Goa, attached to the Archdiocese of Agra and Catholic Chaplain of Bandikui for 30 years. Deeply regretted. R. I. P. (Madras papers please copy).

R6607

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Working Committee will meet to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Congress office, Princess Street.

BOMBAY SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home on the 28th instant at 6-30 p.m. Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. S. W. Patel on "Martial" to-morrow (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Pleasure Chawl at Arthur Road. All are requested to attend the lecture.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, the following meeting will be held:—

1. Thursday the 1st proximo at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at Madhava Baug in aid of "Bharat Mandir."
(2) Saturday the 3rd proximo Holi Samelan at Cawasji Jehangir Hall at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) our Depressed Countrymen being specially invited.
(3) Monday or Tuesday 19th or 20th proximo at Cowasji Jehangir Hall in aid of Bengal Relief Fund when Dr. P. C. Ray will speak.

PUBLIC MEETING AT WORLI.

A public meeting of the residents of Parel and Worli will be held at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) at the Worli Naka, in the open ground opposite the Satyanarayan Temple, Ferguson Road, for establishing a "Taluka Congress Committee for Parel and Worli and for the District Congress Committee to recognise the same." Messrs. F. J. Dalwala, Jhabwala, Damodar Haridas, Laxmidas, Ranji Tarsi, B. N. Motivala, B. J. Trivedi, Bahadurji Hirojee Cheevers and others will speak on the occasion. All Congress members and others are requested to attend.

BENGAL RELIEF FUND.

The following amount has been received to the Credit of the Bengal Relief Fund:—

Motibhai M. Patel of Sojitra; Jashabhai C. Patel of Sojitra Rs. 100.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 26.

Satisfaction is expressed by newspapers regarding the changes effected in the organisation for the next year's British Empire Exhibition as the result of the recommendations made by the Committee presided over by Sir William Joynson-Hicks, President of the Overseas Trade Department of the Board of Trade.

LANDMARK IN ORGANISATION OF RESOURCES.

The "Observer" says: "The Exhibition should be a landmark in the cooperative organisation of the Empire's resources. The disarray of European economy has injured the trading powers of Britain and her dominions and her dependencies. All have a common interest in seeking to swell the volume of the inter-Imperial exchange which has either diminished or failed of its normal increase. While the disturbances continue in Europe beyond our control we can make up in the Imperial markets for something of what we are losing in the world trade." (B. O. W.).

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The following books of Professor Sohrab R. Davar of Davar's College of Commerce and the Government College are the result of experience and study of past twenty-two years. Write and secure them to-day by V.P. Post if you cannot call.

1. COMPANY LAW. (1921) A book written specially for businessmen and students of Commerce dealing with Company Law problems of vital importance to Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Share-holders and Accountants. Rs. 7-0. Just out.
2. MERCANTILE LAW. (1923) 3rd Edition.) This book is recognised by the Government Auditors' Diploma Board and is in use by the B. Com. Students of Universities of Bombay and Mysore. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in a simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9 just out.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES. (1916) A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Businessmen. Rs. 6-0.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION. (2nd Edition 1922.) Dealing with problems of Organizations and Promotion of Companies, Systems in use in large business offices, Stock Exchange Practice, Labour efficiency and organization, Secretarist Work and Scientific Advertising. A most valuable book for businessmen. Rs. 7

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 27, 1923.

A BASELESS TAUNT.

A taunt frequently levelled at Indians in Kenya by the White colonists, when justifying the refusal to concede equal rights to them, is that whereas the Whites have freely shed their blood in defence of the Empire the Indian community in the Colony have not done so. A statement issued in support of the Whites' claim and now being promiscuously displayed in the Kenya Press, contains the following paragraphs:

"I am a British Citizen" is a claim which carries with it the respect of the civilised world. To gain its privileges and its honour past generations of Britons have given their lives in defence of the Empire.

The European population of Kenya, true to the traditions of their race, qualified for inclusion in the ranks of those who can say "Civis Britannicus Sum." From 1914 to 1918 they shed their blood willingly and unhesitatingly that the Empire might live.

The Indian population of this country, seeking to-day to become members of that same proud union in Kenya without qualifying by birth or by achievement, in support of their claim can only show the following record in Britain's last great fight in Eastern Africa:—

Killed	..... Nil
Died of Wounds	..... Nil
Wounded	..... Nil
Executed for Treachery	... 5

(The death sentence in three other cases being commuted.)"

The Kenya Whites have obviously short memories. They have forgotten the fact that but for the torrents of blood shed by Indian troops in the early stages of the East African campaign what is Kenya to-day would have been perhaps absorbed in the German Colonial Empire. The despatches bearing on these operations have not yet been allowed to see the light of day, for reasons best known to the War Office. A demand for the publication of these despatches was made in Parliament early in 1921, but His Majesty's Government refused to accept the suggestion. When the world is permitted to have an insight into these documents it will be able to see how freely—one might even say, how extravagantly—Indian blood had been poured on the East African fields, in defence of what is now Kenya, and the Empire as a whole. We need not recall here the magnificent sacrifices of Indians in other theatres of war, to which sufficient testimony has been borne by His Majesty's Government downwards.

But, perhaps, the Kenya Whites will contend that the Indian community in Kenya did not contribute to the defence of the Empire to the same extent as themselves. What are the facts, however? Were these Indians ever given any military training and were they permitted to enlist themselves in the Army like their White brethren? Only the other day the Kenya Legislative Council passed an Auxiliary Forces Bill which restricted enlistment to Europeans only. Mr. Vishram, the nominated Indian member, protested against the exclusion of Indians from the scope of the Bill, but the protest was of no avail. It does not lie in the mouth of the Whites who deliberately proceed to shut out Indians from the Army to taunt the latter that they do not contribute to the defence of the Empire. Let Indians in Kenya be given equal opportunities with the Whites to acquire military training and they will not be found wanting when the occasion for real sacrifice in defence of Kenya and the Empire arises. But, obviously, the game of the Kenya Whites is to give a bad name to the Indians and hang them.

BRITISH RULE AND THE PEASANTRY.

If ever the dominion of one country over another were justified by material prosperity, wrote the Duke of Argyll, inclined though he was to Liberal opinions, the dominion of Austria over her Italian provinces was certainly justified. The country bore an aspect of "pleasantness and peace". "If we really protected the poor against the rich", Mr. G. T. Garrat concludes in the "New Leader", "we might be justified in merely granting "periodic measures" of Home Rule, but after a century of experiments we have failed utterly, and shown ourselves incapable of avoiding the exploitation of the peasants or preventing the sweating of town labourers." From the exhaustive study of Pimpalgaon near Foona, made by Dr. Mann in his "Land and Labour in Bombay Deccan", and from his personal observations in Deccan villages, Mr. Garrat exposes the hollowness of "prosperous British India." The ryot is perennially in the grip of the Sowcar so much so that the Deccan village statistics for seventeen years show that 93 per cent. of the land revenue is paid by borrowing. The problem of the peasants' poverty becomes particularly acute in ryotwari districts in the Deccan, where there are periodic assessments which have risen steadily during the last sixty years. "In spite of the growing indebtedness of the Deccan, *every acre which has been re-assessed since the war has had its charges per acre increased.*" (Italics ours.) As an instance of the sophistries by which officialdom tries to justify these increases we may quote the following from the papers relating to the Second Revision Settlement of the Peint Taluk of the Nasik District: "From the fact that the whole of the land revenue is paid in one instalment and that too before the middle of February, it is evident that it comes with ease and that the people find no difficulty at all to pay it." And further the increase is justified because "prices have doubly risen." Evidently it is no business of the Settlement Officer to enquire whether the readiness with which the revenue is paid is a measure of the prosperity of the ryot or a compliment to the heavy arm of the Revenue Department, whether the money comes from earnings or borrowings. And as for the return the hard-taxed cultivator gets from the State it will suffice to say that there are thousands of villages in India which have neither a school nor a post office, not even a pucca road to remind them of the blessings of British rule.

BHOPAL'S EXAMPLE.

An important reform, redounding to the everlasting credit of her Highness the Begum Saheba, is announced by the Bhopal Durbar. Her Highness has ordered the prohibition of liquor traffic throughout the State, sacrificing the revenue of four to five lakhs which was accruing from this source. Her Highness hopes that this loss in revenue, considerable as it is, will be amply compensated by corresponding improvement in the material condition of her people. The prospect of illicit distillation and sale has not prevented her Highness from undertaking the reform, for she is taking steps to put down the same. One of the stock arguments of the authorities in British India against total prohibition or even curtailment of the existing facilities for traffic in liquor is that thereby the illicit traffic will receive an impetus. But it is forgotten that it is one of the primary functions of the State to take measures against all offences against the law. The knowledge that gambling in various forms obtains in the community in spite of the legal prohibition has not prevented the State from making it a penal offence. Bhopal has shown that where there is a will there is a way. And the excise policy in British India has been determined mainly by consideration of revenue. The example of Bhopal deserves to be copied by every Indian State. It is a matter of regret that even so-called enlightened States like Baroda, Mysore, Travancore, the Nizam's Dominions, Indore and Gwalior should permit the drink evil to spread in their territories and should continue to derive a large amount of revenue from the liquor traffic. The Indian States have less excuse than the authorities in British India to tolerate the traffic, for they can, if they so wish, abolish it with a stroke of the pen as her Highness the Begum has done. The Indian States can materially hasten the day of India's emancipation from the drink evil by following in the footsteps of her Highness. If Indian States successfully prohibit the traffic, their example will constitute a standing rebuke to the authorities in British India, undermining the pretence of the latter that prohibition is an impossibility in India. In this connection, we are glad to note that the General Committee of the Lahore Municipality has recommended the total prohibition of the sale of liquor within the municipal limit. That is an example which the new Corporation of Bombay as well as municipalities and local bodies in other parts of the country should not be slow in following.

Notes of the Day

Mr. Montagu's Liberalism.

Few will doubt the sincerity of Mr. Montagu's sentiments towards India and her people. Were it not for shifty politicians among whom his lot was cast, especially towards the end of his official career, he might have done more for India than he was actually able to do. There is no mistaking the robustness of his Liberalism in these days when those who profess to speak and act in the name of this great creed can be hardly distinguished from the worshippers of the golden calf of Imperialism. Still one cannot but express the regret that he did not show greater backbone with regard to India than he did during the term of his Secretaryship. No doubt, the sacrifices he made, on behalf of India, to the Die-hard clamour, were prompted by his anxiety to safeguard the "Reforms", but Mr. Montagu must now be realising that he paid too heavy a price for such safety. India is reaping today the fruits of Mr. Montagu's abject surrender to the Die-hards and the Services. The enemies of the "Reforms" have not, it is true, succeeded yet, in battering down the facade, but they have made already serious breaches in it and only the future will reveal whether the edifice so patiently raised by Mr. Montagu will stand the strain of the "probationary period." In any case, Mr. Montagu would have served India better if he had manfully stood to his guns, instead of yielding ground as he did, at each onset of the enemies of Indian progress. Mr. Montagu said that he was quite aware of the imperfections of the Act for which he and Lord Chelmsford were responsible, but the acceptance of the principle of that Act by the British Government would, he said, "loose forces that would ultimately place the Government of India in the hands of Indians", and "the Government of India would be Indian, made by Indians and suited to Indians." What Mr. Montagu says will certainly come about, but not in the way expected by him. The principle of the Government of India Act, namely, that the British Parliament and Government and their subordinate branch in India should be the judge of the time and extent of the progressive realisation of self-government in India, is an insult to every self-respecting Indian and it is this insult, the outcome of Mr. Montagu's compromise with the Liberalism of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, which has loosened forces of patriotic endeavour in India, "which would ultimately place the Government of India in their hands."

Preposterous.

The "Times of India", writing in its issue of yesterday about the situation in East Africa, says that "the Indian stand against restriction of immigration is, in our opinion, as indefensible as the bluster with which some of the English settlers have announced their intention of resisting the grant of the Indian claims." Nothing could be more preposterous than the amazing standpoint of our contemporary which makes it place in the same category the legitimate demand of Indians for unrestricted immigration into a part of the British Empire, whose present prosperity they have built up and in which they have priority of settlement and their population is four times more numerous than that of the Whites, and the indefensible threat of violence of the latter. Evidently our contemporary has failed to understand the reality of the problem in Kenya and bears upon its consideration an inverted sense of moral values. The Indians settled in Kenya and built up its prosperity long before the Whites went there, as Mr. Winston Churchill himself acknowledged before he became a convert to the aggressive and arrogant White Imperialism of today which seeks to make Kenya a characteristic British Colony. Indian soldiers shed their blood in East Africa and helped to save it for the British Empire. What right except that of brute force have the Whites in Kenya and their supporters elsewhere to stop, or even to restrict by a literary test, the immigration of Indians into Kenya?

Indian Editor Arrested.

According to a special cable to the "Times of India", "much excitement has been created in Nairobi by the arrest of Sitaram Acharjar, the editor of the 'Weekly Democrat' owing to the publication of scurrilous articles reflecting on the character of European women in Kenya. At the instance of leading citizens a deportation order has been applied for." If Mr. Acharjar has been guilty of publishing scurrilous articles reflecting on the character of European women in Kenya, he deserves to be punished. But the punishment must be according to law. The fact that at the instance of "leading" citizens a deportation order has been sought for is calculated to induce the suspicion that the object is rather to remove a vehement supporter of the cause of Indians in East Africa from the scene of his activities than to punish him for the offence of publishing scurrilous articles. For, while we cannot sufficiently condemn the offence of which Mr. Acharjar is alleged to be guilty, we cannot help pointing out that no punishment, much less such drastic and extra-judicial punishment as deportation, has been meted out to those Whites who have time and again blackened the character of Indian women in Kenya.

Social Reform.

The following has been issued over the signature of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, President, and Mr. K. Natarajan, Secretary, of the Indian National Social Conference:—

"The Indian National Social Conference was started in 1887. During its existence of thirty-five years its scope has gradually developed and increased in keeping with the progress of ideas in the country. But it has practically no organisation, and it is thought that the time is opportune to make a beginning. The important function of the Conference is, while not superseding local associations, to strengthen their local efforts, by focussing together the information of what is being done in these matters in the several communities and provinces and castes, and thus stimulating mutual co-operation by extending sympathy and help. 'Every local body', said Mr. Ranade, 'must grapple with its own evils; but in this struggle it is very necessary that it should know what are the common principles on which the struggle is to be maintained, what are the methods to be followed, and the conditions and limitations to be observed. It is in respect of these principles and methods and limitations, that the work of the local associations presents common features, and it is in respect of this common element that our deliberations in this Social Conference are likely to be very helpful to us all.'

"A central organisation is necessary to enable the Conference to do its work, as outlined above more regularly, systematically and completely than is possible without organisation to work up material for each annual Conference.

"The objects of the National Social Conference now include the following principal objects:—(1) The promotion of reforms affecting the position of women, including education, improved marriage and domestic arrangements, and removal of restrictions on their participation in the national life. (2) Reform of the caste system, including prominently the removal of the evil custom of 'untouchability.' (3) The rapid reduction of illiteracy in the country. (4) The furtherance of movements to raise the standard of health and life of the people. (5) The regulation on just and equitable principles of the relations of employer and employed in the industrial sphere. (6) Combating the evil of drinks and drugs and the early adoption of total prohibition. (7) The promotion of sentiments of goodwill and unity among all the communities of India.

"This list is not exhaustive, but it covers all the main categories of reform so far dealt with by the Conference. It will be necessary to keep in touch with local activities in all these directions, to form District and Provincial Conference Committees, to collect and co-ordinate their reports, to present them at the annual session of the Conference, and to help the local Reception Committee with information and advice in regard to arrangements for holding the annual session.

"An Executive Committee is being formed in Bombay where the central office is located for the current year. The Indian National Social Conference held at Gaya last December adopted a resolution urging the immediate need of organising the Social Conference with a view to carry on a sustained agitation throughout the year by forming District and Provincial Conference Committees and raising subscriptions for the purpose of maintaining the office of the Central Committee.

"We invite subscriptions from all those who sympathise with these objects. They should be sent to Mr. G. B. Trivedi, B.A., M.L.C., 201, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, who has kindly agreed to act as Treasurer. It should be clearly stated in the money-order coupon that the amount is for the Indian Social Conference. All subscriptions will be acknowledged in the columns of the 'Indian Social Reformer', Bombay. All other communications should be addressed to the General Secretary, Indian National Social Conference, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay."

Inter-Communal Dinners.

We are glad to note that attempts are being made to carry on the work undertaken by the Indian National Social Conference, in an organised manner. As a proof of the earnestness of the workers we may mention that arrangements are being made to hold in Bombay in the course of the next few days a dinner, followed by a Conference, to which members of the untouchable classes will be specially invited with members of all other castes and communities. Few objects were as dear to the Mahatma as the removal of "untouchability" and the promotion of inter-communal amity. Besides the collection of money for the Tilak Swaraj Fund, the enrollment of Congress members and the spread of Khaddar, the activities of Congress workers during the days before the 18th March, could not be directed into better channels than towards the realisation of these objects. The simultaneous organisation of inter-communal dinners with the so-called "untouchables" as the principal participants, in all parts of the country, will be one of the most effective means of achieving this purpose.

"Jewish National Home."

Palestine under British mandate is far from proving to be the Jewish paradise prophesied by the "Christian" statesmen of Europe who sought to cripple Turkey by the Treaty of Sevres. It is now becoming manifest on all hands that if the impracticable scheme of a "Jewish National Home" in Palestine is still persisted in, it will soon result in a great catastrophe to the Jewish race. But still it is not given up because England's "prestige" in the East is at stake! The following description of the danger of such a policy in Palestine, by the Jerusalem correspondent of the "Morning Post", is instructive:—

"When Dr. Weissmann was in Palestine in December he stated publicly on several occasions that Zionism was passing through a financial crisis. He spoke indeed with truth, and the results of the crisis are becoming very apparent here. Among Jewish immigrants those who entirely depend on Zionist support are the first sufferers. For instance, in Tel Aviv, the mushroom town near Jaffa, of which the Zionists are so proud, building operations have to a large extent ceased, owing to shortage of money, and there are 600 unemployed. The Jewish silicate brick factory, employing a large amount of Jewish labour, has been forced to close partially. Competition among small traders in the Jewish colonies is fierce, and few are earning a living wage.

"Zionist support is not forthcoming. Everywhere the same story is heard. Vast sums of Zionist money are sunk in the country, and immigrants are encouraged to come to reap the first fruits, but Palestine has not proved the fertile paradise of prophecy, and the first fruits are not forthcoming. Moreover, capital is drying up, and the inevitable result is unemployment, and there is every likelihood of it increasing in the near future. The Government owing to its own financial difficulties, is unable to undertake public works giving employment to the immigrants as in the past, although the Zionists are advocating this as a remedy. The method, however, is radically unsound, and unjustifiable in view of the proportion of taxation borne by the Arabs."

Pitiable Situation.

The writer goes on to say:—

"Another more pitiable result of the situation is the number of suicides occurring among immigrants. Within the last year there have been fourteen cases, all caused by poverty and consequent starvation. The last case, which occurred quite recently, was that of a man who came from the Ukraine, where he had an excellent business. Local Zionist agents urged him to come to Palestine, where he would find prosperity and profit. Finally, he was persuaded, sold everything, and emigrated. No work, however, was forthcoming here, and he was forced to spend his savings. Driven to desperation he finally committed suicide after being three days foodless.

"Despite the situation immigration continues at the rate of 600 males per month. There is only one real solution of the problem—reducing drastically or stopping immigration until the economic crisis has passed. Otherwise potentially dangerous times are ahead. If British money fails the Zionist will be obliged to support the unemployed or the latter will become the tools of the Bolshevist subversive elements in Palestine. The renewed activity of these has lately been very noticeable."

FRENCH DIPLOMACY.

GAME WITH BALANCED POWER.

BRITISH POLICY TO BE READJUSTED?

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The "Observer" says the British Government is closely considering the new turn in French diplomacy aiming at the consolidation of the Franco-Belgian-Italian bloc excluding Britain, a move hitherto not very serious. Sgr. Mussolini has in no way encouraged it and Belgium is less inclined to underwrite the French risks in the Ruhr than she was five weeks ago. The British Government have up to now been content to wait and see but in the event of a new grouping of powers the British policy will naturally have to be readjusted. The British official quarters hope that France will not persist in playing a dangerous game with the Balance of power. According to the Paris Correspondent of the "Observer" the best minds in France are already beginning to doubt the wisdom of such a policy.—Reuter.

CO-OPERATION OF U. S. DESIRABLE.

MR. ASQUITH ON RUHR SITUATION.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 26.

Speaking in Wiltshire yesterday Mr. Asquith again urged the desirability of bringing the situation in the Ruhr to an end through negotiation. He commended the action of the Government in refraining from association with France in her present adventure. At the same time, it would, he said, be a calamity to mankind if the memories of the Anglo-French cooperation in war were to be blotted out. He expressed the opinion that in the present situation the cooperation of the United States should be invited and the authority of the League of Nations invoked. By this means, he believed, they should soon be in sight of conciliation. (B. O. W.).

FRENCH TROOPS IN BOCHUM.

ALLEGED VANDALISM REPUDIATED.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Paris.—A French special correspondent at Dusseldorf says that Bochum is at present the chief centre of the anti-French agitation in the Ruhr. The French were obliged to take steps, in the first instance, against the municipalities which had done their utmost by way of obstruction; and, secondly, against the Chambers of Commerce which had organised and directed the boycotting of the French and the Belgians. This is the reason for searching of the Bochum Chamber of Commerce which was carried out without any incident. Nothing was done beyond the seizing of documents; alleged vandalism did not occur.—Reuter.

SYSTEMATIC DESTRUCTION IN BOCHUM.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Bochum.—The French invasion of the Chamber of Commerce lasted from nine in the evening till five thirty in the morning. 200 troops commanded by a Colonel closed the street with machine-guns. The officer then entered the building and demanded a certain official who, however, was not present. The Germans state that the troops then broke into a winecellar and became excited singing etc. Afterwards they proceeded to systematic destruction. Broken bottles were found lying in every room. The same troops in the early morning entered a district government office and removed typewriters and smashed the furniture.—Reuter.

EXTENSION OF FRENCH OCCUPATION.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Dusseldor.—The French authorities announce the occupation of the right bank of the Rhine in Knigswinter district and, also, Kaub district between the British and the French bridgeheads in order to secure the possession of the railway between Cologne and Mainz in the territory which has hitherto rendered the customs control ineffective. The occupation has been carried out without any incident and is described as the logical outcome of the establishment of the new customs cordon in the Rhineland.—Reuter.

NO BLACK TROOPS IN RUHR.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Paris.—A semi-official despatch from Dusseldorf says that the reports that black troops were sent to the Ruhr as reinforcements are erroneous. Such reports probably arose from the fact that one relief division contained two hundred men from Martinique, whose regiment only remained in the Ruhr for forty-eight hours.—Reuter.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN MEXICO.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

New York.—A message from Mexico City states that Mr. Vincent Yorke, the Chairma of the Mexican Railways, has been injured in head—possibly his skull fractured—and a rib broken; his wife severely bruised; a British contractor killed; and several others injured seriously owing to a derailment of a train at San Marcos, due to spreading of rails. Mr. Yorke's private car fell fifty feet into a ravine.—Reuter.

"AS is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.
(Advt.) T C15574K

PEACE PROPOSALS.

COUNCIL OF COMMISSARIES RECONSIDERING.

DISCUSSION ON CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Constantinople.—The news from Angora is obscure. The Council of Commissaries is reconsidering its proposals with regard to the Draft Peace Treaty before submitting them to the Assembly. Both the groups in the Assembly are holding meetings and discussing the Treaty.

It is reported that a new group has been formed, self-styled "Group of Independence" and it is said that it is rapidly gaining adherents especially among the military members. The main point in its programme is the demand for the rejection of all concessions by Turkey that are contrary to the National Pact.—Reuter.

COMPULSORY MARRIAGE,

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The Parliamentary Commission on religious affairs has accepted the bill providing for the compulsory marriage of bachelors in order to encourage the birthrate. The Bill exempts one child in the family of three from military service.—Reuter.

TURKISH PRESS ATTACKS ON FRANCE.

GENERAL PELLE'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

General Pelle called on Adnan Bey to-day and protested against the violent attacks on France by the Turkish Press. He declared that there was no justification for throwing the entire blame for the Lausanne breakdown on France.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN CABINET CRISIS.

ADLY PASHA'S FUTILE ATTEMPT,

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Cairo.—The Cabinet crisis continues, the former Premier, Adly Pasha having abandoned the attempt to form a Ministry as a consequence of the refusal of certain political circles temporarily to sink party differences, especially with regard to the recent objection to a provision inserted in the Draft Constitution respecting Sudan.—Reuter.

ARMY REFORM.

"MORNING POST" ON INDIANISATION SCHEME.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The "Morning Post" commenting on Indian Army reform remarks that since the bar preventing Indians from holding the King's Commission was taken off in war time, the process known as Indianisation has been steadily progressing. Though this departure is deliberate, its commencement does not meet with the views of political leaders as to what is meant by Indianisation. The progressive among them demand the shutting down of British recruitment for the army forthwith and filling of vacancies as they occur by promotion of Indian officers already holding the Vicero's commission, who are the equivalents in the British Army of Senior Non-Commissioned Officers; but, the supply of men with suitable qualifications cannot be obtained by Legislative resolution. The idea of the military authorities is to turn towards the creation of a system of special schools which will catch the right lads young and turn them into keen and vigorous epebi, capable of turning the Sandhurst of Dehra to good account. At any rate Government and the army authorities have accepted the principle of having Indian officers and are genuinely determind to do their best by him; but, the great difficulty is they also have to consider the feelings of their own officers. The only way of surmounting the abstacle is to tell off certain number of regiments as receptacles for Indian officers on posting. So, eventually, these corps will be staffed entirely by Indians. Government have actually adopted this method but the objection to their scheme is that units will not absorb Indian candidates who will be forthcoming. So, the plan merely promises to mitigate a social evil; however, it is a great thing that the subject has been taken on hand on right lines.—Reuter.

SCOTTISH LABOUR CONFERENCE.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 26.

At the Scottish Labour Party's Conference in Glasgow yesterday, the Secretary reported that the delegates appointed by two branches were Communists and according to the Executive's ruling such delegates were ineligible. After some argument the vote against the communists was approved by an overwhelming majority. (B. O. W.).

ALL-INDIA T. U. CONGRESS.

COMING LAHORE SESSION.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Feb. 26.

The All-India Session of the Trade Union Congress meets at Lahore on March 2nd. Deshbandhu Das will preside. It is expected that Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and several other leaders will be present. Important resolutions upon Swaraj and the organisation of Labour throughout the country against exploitation will be moved and delegates are expected from all over India. The Reception Committee welcomes all those who are interested in the question of Labour and in the uplift of the poverty-stricken masses of India to attend a session which promises to be memorable in the history of the Indian Labour movement. All Unions and Labour Federations are specially invited. Delegates and prospective visitors are requested to communicate by wire with D. Chamanlal, 16 Mozang Road Lahore.

NOTABLE ARRESTS.

SJT GOPALDAS AND HIS WIFE.

CHARGED WITH BREAKING LOCKS.

(From our Correspondent.)

LIMBDI, Feb. 25.

Durbar Shree Gopaldass and Shrimati Bhaktilaxmi (wife of the Darbar Saheb) and their cook have been arrested by the Agency police to-day and taken in police custody to Wadhwan Camp this morning. The accused have been charged with breaking locks to forcibly enter the Darbargadh. The Darbar Saheb on hearing that the warrant had been issued came to Wadhwan Camp to present himself for arrest. Shrimati Bhaktilaxmi is suffering from high fever for the last two days but on hearing the news of the arrest looked cheerful and was gladdened at the prospect of going to where Mahatmaji is. Sankli, the Darban Saheb's village is all astir.

DATE OF CASE NOT FIXED.

(From our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN, Feb. 26.

Darbar Gopaldass Desai, his wife and cook were brought here under police escort. Yesterday evening they were taken to the first class Magistrate's bungalow. It is understood, great pressure was brought on Darbar Saheb for giving bails which he and his wife stoutly refused. They were also asked to give personal recognizance which too they refused. Ultimately all were released on a personal undertaking to be present when required by the Court. There was a great demonstration in village Sankli where they were arrested. The whole village including women and children followed Durbar Saheb and returned only after they were entreated by Durbar Saheb to do so. In Wadhwan Camp too there was great sensation and demonstration. The date of the case is still not fixed.

DR. VARADARAJULU NAIDU.

MOTOR CAR AUCTIONED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 24.

A Salem message says that the motor car of Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, a non-co-operating revenue-defaulter was auctioned to-day by the authorities and Mr. Rangia Chettiar of Palghat was the highest bidder at Rs. 1,950.

LEADERS IN ALLAHABAD.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 26.

Almost all the All-India leaders are now in Allahabad. In addition to Deshbandhu Dass, Pandits Motilal and Shamlal Nehru, Mr. Gokhale, Messrs Subashchandra Bose and Hemandra Nath Sarkar, Lala Hansraj of Jullundar and others of the Pro-change Party who have been already here, leaders of the No-change Party namely Sjt. Rajgopalchari, Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj. Babu Rajandraprasad, Pandit Santanam, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Moazamali ahve arrived here. Sjt. Mahadeo Desai and Devdas Gandhi who were recently released from jail have also come.

In view of the conciliatory and friendly attitude on the part of both the parties it is expected that a great way towards unity will be trodden in course of the next few days. The Working Committee meets today first and later in the day Deshbandhu Dass and his party will meet the Committee and discuss the compromise proposals. The All-India Congress Committee will meet tomorrow. Pandit Malaviya has not still arrived, but he is expected to-day from Benares where he is busy with the University and the Hindu Sabha work.

DIFFERENCE ON MATTERS OF DETAILS.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 26.

I had a short talk with Mr. Satyamurthi, a member of the committee appointed by the Swaraj Party to discuss terms of compromise with the Majority Party. From what I am able to gather from him there seems to be no difference among the members of the committee about the desirability of a compromise, the only differences seem to be on matters of detail.

NO DECISION AS YET.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 26.

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress met to-day to consider the terms of compromise with the other party but no decision has yet been arrived at.

MR. J. BANNERJEE ON COUNCIL ENTRY.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

Mr. Jitendra Lal Banerjee and three other prominent political prisoners were removed last evening from the Alipore to the Berhampore jail.

At the Sealdah station Mr. Banerjee expresssed his opinion to a press representative in regard to the new Congress party. He said that the idea of paralysing the bureaucracy by entering into the councils and perpetual opposition there was childish and absurd and its hollowness had been exposed time and often. Those who pretend to remain within the folds of the Congress and yet try their level best to thwart its programme and lower it in the estimation of the people are guilty of atrocious unpatriotism. No reputation however great, no sacrifice however splendid, no record of past service however, splendid, can atone for such a piece of political profligacy.

GRAVE SITUATION IN KENYA.

DEPUTATION FROM INDIA URGED.

ACHARIAR SITARAM UNDER DEPORTATION ORDER.

(From our Correspondent.)

ZANZIBAR, Feb. 13.

Sitaram Achariar, editor of the "Democrat", Mombasa was arrested on the 21st instant. The No-Election Bill was passed in the Council. The strong analogy put forward by the European members was the Ilbert Bill of Lord Ripon's time. The European Press is indignant, stating Lord Reading dictates the Colonical Office. The "Zanzibar Voice" strongly urges the immediate necessity of a non-official deputation from the Central Legislatures visiting Kenya as in the case British Guiana and Fiji believing that that would create a moderating influence on both sides.

ACHARIAR SITARAM UNDER DEPORTATION ORDER.

Achariar Sitaram was tried under the Deportation Ordinance before Justice Sheridan who recommended deportation which is now subject to the Governor's confirmation. Mombasa Indians observed one day complete Hartal. Indian leaders of Nairobi approached the Governor requesting him to withold consent to deportation.

INDIAN LEADERS INSULTED.

MASS MEETING PASSES VOTE OF "NO CONFIDENCE."

(From our Correspondent.)

MOMBASSA, Feb. 16.

There are strong rumours in the town that the Governor insulted Mr. M. A. Desai, the President, E. A. Indian National Congress, Mr. Shamus-uddeen, the General Secretary, Indian National Congress, and member of the Legislative Council and Mr. Varma, a member of the Legislative Council. The story of the insult, current in the town, is as follows:—

On the 5th. February, "The Kenya Observer" published a cablegram which it stated had been sent to the Colonial Office by the Congress Committee. This cablegram contained the summary of the cable despatched by the Colonial Office to the Governor on 5th. September last. The Governor came to know of this. He asked the above-mentioned persons to wait on him and when they came, he began, it is said, to talk with him in a very desparaging tone about Eastern people in general and of the members of the deputation in particular, accused them of grave breach of confidence. refused to hear a single word in defence and wound up the conversation by asking his A. D. C. to show them the door. The deputation tried much to speak in defence, but were not heard. They protested that it was not an intentional breach of trust but that a European journalist had stolen the copy of the cablegram published, but all these protestations and words of explanation fell on deaf ears. The deputation felt this insult very much and at once telegraphed to the Colonial Office and India Government and other people in touch with the Kenya problem and in sympathy with Indian claims, convened a public meeting and passed a vote of no confidence in the Local Government. The cable is as follows:—

"Nairobi Indian mass meeting passed a vote of "no confidence" in the Local Government on 7th Instant; reason being delay, obstruction and whittling down of Indian Policy; also a strong protest against proposed fresh restriction of immigration. Early announcement of policy essential. Indian Voters could be brought on the roll within one month with the co-operation of the Congress, thus obviating prolongation. Respectfully submit that the holding of election without enfranchising Indians is extremely dangerous. Government postponed the third reading. The prolongation of the bill is to impress European opposition on the Colonial Office."

This telegram is signed by Mr. M. A. Desai in his capacity as the President of the E. A. Indian National Congress and has been sent to the Colonial Secretary, India Office and other important quarters concerned.

After the despatch of the above-mentioned telegram as well as the cable informing the Colonial Office, of the insult the Governor received some important cable from the Colonial Office and wrote to the Congress asking them to come with their colleagues for discussion over the matter contained therein. The Congress respectfully refused to wait upon his Excellency on the ground that the incidence of the insult offered them was too recent to be forgotten in a day or two and that they were also afraid of the repetition on the incident. The Governor, it is said, had to climb down and had to send a letter expressing his sincere regret.

THE STOLEN CABLEGRAM.

The copy of the stolen cablegram which was published and which so upset the Governor is as under:—

To Rt. Hon. Bonar Law (Prime Minister) Devonshire, Viscount Peel, Ramsay MacDonald, Col. Wedgwood, D. Lloyd George, H. H. Asquith, Saklatwalla, Sir T. J. Bennett, Lord Hardinge, Lord Chelmsford, Sir Robert Hamilton and Mr. Pollak:—

"Inflammatory resolutions passed European Community understood basis granted common franchise five seats Indians eight Europeans. No segregation, no restriction Immigration and free transfer Highlands. Municipal six Europeans six Indians independent chairman. Real policy common roll enfranchising ten per cent Indian community seven or eight Europeans four Indians with Official majority. No segregation questions Highlands and Immigration open. Adequate municipal representation guaranteed. Governor politely and

(Continued on next page.)

BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

CRESTFALLEN CURZON.

LABOUR'S "SYMPATHY" FOR JEWS.

GOEBEN AND BRESLAU ACCIDENT.

JOURNALISTIC HONESTY.

BY ARTHUR FIELD.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

From time to time we are treated to repetitions of the old song about "Century-Old British Kindness towards Turkey." We have been "kind," with qualifications, when we wanted to oppose Russia; we have been unkind, whenever we wished to please some other Power. I expect your readers have read the story of Navarino, a "battle," which still gives its disgraceful name to merchants ships and locomotives. Let them ponder this striking act of British kindness. It was not very inconsistent with British policy towards Turkey. Witness the treatment of Turkey over the control of the Straits in the first half of last century. Turkey and Russia, from whatever cause, agreed to guarantee the safety of the Straits mutually. England and her friends forced Turkey to tear up this scrap of paper, and make another between herself and a concert of Powers. This treaty, by the way, Turkey honoured from that day; and it was the provisions of this very treaty which were the ground of Britain's alleged grievance against Turkey for "monopolising" her own waterway. The touching spirit of "consistent kindness" shown in these transactions was again evident after the Cremean War. Ostensibly, Britain went to war with Russia to defend the Ottoman empire from, what we have since committed ourselves to, its disruption. In reality we went, first to frustrate Russian policy, and secondly, to cement an alliance with France and Sardinia. The war over, and the very small effects upon Russia clearly visualised, the small voice of contempt for Turkey and for Muslim institutions (which had never been totally stilled) grew in volume. By the time of the Russo-Turkish war, Britain was ready to fight Russia (over alleged designs on India), but quite prepared to take slices of Turkey in case she should be unfortunately killed. The Berlin Congress was the culmination of our policy of consistent kindness.

At the Congress, we strove to Scotch the wheels of Russian military adventure, and at the same time we took care to secretly secure Cyprus, which at that time was considered essential to our "routes to India." For we never intended to fulfil the conditions on which we assumed control of it; we never have; and when the island was (in the periodical abandonment of military and naval theories which characterises our policy) declared to be useless to us, we absolutely refused to "hand it back to the Turks."

When England had consumated a virtual alliance with the Russian Empire, an open change of tactics towards the ambitions of the Czarism became evident. Turkey became "unfit to govern Christians," Russia eminently fit. Russia's presence even in Persia did not seriously alarm the Briton. The latter did not wait for 1914 to discuss, the characteristic and consistent kindness, the disruption of the Ottoman Empire. In 1913 Lord Kitchener invited the Emir Abdullah to visit him in Egypt; and there, according to the loyal Emir, they discussed the Arab attitude in case Great Britain should be at war with Turkey. The result of the conversation was very satisfactory to the Emir and his family of good men and true. That they have since, with characteristic British kindness, been "diddled" of some of their loot in no way affects the main facts. When the Great War broke out, operations were started in the Persin Gulf which were a decided menace to Turkey a State not then at war with Britain. All these things have to be kept in mind when considering an outburst like that of M. Bompard at the Lausanne Conference, a subject on which I must say a few words in another place.

The "consistent kindness to Turkey" theory must break down on investigation. Even when taking action now laboriously argued to be beneficial to Turkey, we are discovered by history to have been strenuously opposed in them by the Turkish Government. It is, certainly, possible for a Government to be wrong in its interpretations of the acts of other Governments; Britain has often been so. The Government, however, can claim the credit of friendly intervention for acts regarded with dread and with antagonism by the country affected.

ADMIRAL SIR G. NEVILLE.

The recent death of Admiral Sir George Neville, K.C.B., brings out an interesting scrap of history, now almost classed as ancient. Speaking of Sir George's appointment to the "Sultan," a memoir states:—"When Sir Geoffrey Hornsby made the great and doubtful venture of passing the Dardanelles in 1878, the 'Sultan' towed off his flagship 'the Alexandra,' which had grounded on a shoal opposite to Chanak, and proceeded with him to Constantinople. It was a great experience for the young officers, for they were in imminent risk of being precipitated into war, and any one of them by imprudent action might have lighted the match. Shortly afterwards the 'Sultan' with boilers worn out, turned over her officers and men to the 'Black Prince,' which was one of the ships at the occupation of Cyprus."

NATIONAL HOME FOR JEWS.

The Labour Party has made a more-or-less secret pact with the Zionists, and their latest parliamentary candidate "(in a constituency conetaining a number of Jews) has wholeheartedly espoused the movement for making Palestine *for home* for Jewry. That is, the Labour Party and its official candidate are definitely sacrificing to a minority of Jewish immigrants, present and future, the independence of a great Muslim majority. They also unhesitatingly reject the appeal of Muslim India, indeed of all India, against the control by Jews of this part of the Islamic Holy Land. The Palestine Arab Delegate, now in London, has made an important statement in the course of a reply to Dr. Weismann, president of the Zionist organisation. The president of the delegation says:—

"There is one cause and practically only one cause, for the unrest in Palestine: and that is the policy which comprises the intrusion of the Zionist organisation as a partner in the control of the country the denial of any real share in their own Government to the people, the breaking of the pledges made to the Arabs, and the plan of turning Palestine into *a national home for the Jews*. Before the Great War, Arabs and Jews in Palestine lived in good relations. Bitterness came with the policy which the Arabs of Palestine interpret into a plan to dispossess them of their homeland and make it a homeland for Jewish foreigners. As to the economic crises, we think that it is a direct result of the unsettlement caused by the publication of the Balfour declaration and the Zionist controlled policy since 1920. In many respects, there were interferences which adversely affected our trade, including the prohibition of certain exports which forced many firms into bankruptcy. The Palestine people hope that soon the British people will come to recognise these facts, and that a peaceful settlement will come for all our difficulties. I disagree entirely with Dr. Weizmann in his hint that any trouble in Palestine is ascribable to the change of Government in Great Britain. On the contrary, that change of Government brought us a ray of hope and we are looking to it for a policy of *tranquillity* in Palestine."

I am quite sure that the Labour Party, to which must be (under the influence of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald) added the Independent Labour Party, is making a serious error, even from the material viewpoint, in committeting itself to this unjust and unrepresentative movement. A special Zionist labour body, the Poale Zion, has, for some years, carried on an expensive propaganda among the European workmen's organisations. It has captured the Labour Party, but in my own experience I can say that it has far from captured the imagination of the Jewish work people as a whole. One has only to turn to the paltry members of the Jewish immigrants into Palestine, or, I will even say, to the number of *applicants* for admission, to see that Jewry may be ready to applaud a movement but prefers not to leave the countries of its exile. One must subtract from the small total of immigrants those who have never had any "class-conscious" connection with workmen's movements, to appreciate the very small response of Jewish Labour to Zionism. There is, indeed, a substantial body of Jewish Labour in Europe resolutely opposed to the Palestinian Zionism. This body of opinion possesses no funds to make itself heard, but it will certainly affect any political calculations of the Gentile Caucasus. In this course of Mr. H. Gosling's Labour candidature in Whitechapel and St. George's Division, the effort is now being made to determine the amount of support Labour may expect to win from a Jewish community. The first conclusions were sufficiently instructive. The Jews displayed their political sympathies by exhibiting as many window-advertisements of the Liberal as of the Labour candidate.

The Labour party will alienate many supporters who feel strongly, with the Indian Trade Union movement, in favour of Muslim control of Muslim Palestine. The party will on the other hand secure a few zionist votes which might otherwise have gone to a Liberal. The other Jewish workers would have supported the Labour movement on its general programme, having no real affection for Palestine or the stimulated trick thereto. I sincerely trust the result of the Labour Party, trial trip will not encourage it to float the wishes of the Muslim world, the recommendation of Indian Labour organisations, on the essential principles of self-Government.

"WHY DOWN THE TURKS?"

When Journalistic honesty is encountered along life's graft-strewn path, we haste to record the fact. *The Daily Mirror* of February 6th contained a gossip par. by "The Rambler," which we all hope and believe to have the editorial and proprietorial approval. It is boldly headlined "Why Down the Turks?" and runs:—

"The apologists for Curzon diplomacy speak and write as though nothing had happened in the East since 1918. The Turkey of that day which submitted to the power of Great Britain, has recovered hope and strength, as Greece found to her cost when the Venizelos' 'Asiatic push' was defeated. Why *should* Britain down the Turk? Only because, of course, Downing-street was possessed of an infatuation for Greece and Venizelos—and the result, we know to-day. It is true that under pressure of newspaper agitation the British Government has not followed Greece upon any other enterprises, but the danger is that it may unaccountably do so. Peace ought to have been signed with Turkey at Lausanne. The official rigmarole hinting that Turkey may soon be coming at the double with an acceptance of the Peace Treaty is nauseating. When is our Government to get to work with a peace mind and a peace aim and with a peace objective in view?

Now, just what will this frank outburst signify to the general reading public?—that

(Continued on next page.)

OFFICIAL SECRETS' BILL.

MENACE TO LIBERTY.

BUDGET SPECULATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 24.

All eyes are now turned towards the Budget which the new Finance Member is presenting in the Legislative Assembly on the 1st March. Speculation is as usual rife regarding the contents of the Budget and it is generally believed that it will not be a budget of tears but one of sighs of relief. The presence and labours of the Inchcape Committee have lent support to this anticipation and Sir Basil Blakett, it is hoped, would be in a position to wipe out the Haileyan deficits. Last year the Government of India was able to obtain the approval of the Assembly to taxation up to about 20 crores and there was an uncovered deficit of over 12 crores. Whether the estimater taxation of 20 crores has been realised or not must be left to be announced by Sir Basil Blackett on Thursday. Assuming that almost the whole of this amount has been recovered, there remains at least the uncovered deficit of about 13 crores to which the figure must be added one or two crores which the Government of India is hoped will remit to those provinces hard hit by the Meston settlement. On the whole, therefore, the Retrenchment Committee's proposals should result in a reduction of expenditure by at least 15 crores if, of course, the Budget is to show a balance of revenue and expenditure. The recommendations made by the Inchcape Committee are not known to the public and yet there are persons who calculated the probable reduction of expenditure in the neighbourhood of 18 crores. What is even more pleasing to hear, if the story were true, is that the army administration, which Dr. Gour would characterise as the all devouring and all desolating Moloch, has also had to forego a small portion of its share on the finances of the country. If all the above surmises are correct then Sir Basil Blakett will enjoy the honour which was denied to Sir Malcolm Hailey, namely, of presenting a balanced budget. But let us wait and see how actually the affairs take shape and where exactly India stands in the matter of her finances especially after the Inchcape axe.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Next in importance to the Budget is the discussion on the future management of Indian railways which comes up to-morrow (Tuesday) in the Legislative Assembly. It will be remembered this discussion was postponed a few days ago on the motion of Mr. Innes, the Commerce Member, who stated that the Secretary of State had not had time to formulate his views on the matter. Now that sufficient time has elapsed since the adjournment of the debate it is hoped that the Commerce Member will be able to announce the Secretary of State's decision. The question of the future management of Railways is as important as the Indianisation of the Army regarding which the Commander-in-Chief made the other day what was generally considered as an unsatisfactory and disappointing announcement. It is not possible to foresee what Mr. Innes has got to unbosom before the Assembly on Tuesday and what effect it will have on the legislators. But judging the situation as it is, it appears that the Government will probably leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Assembly and abide by its verdict. This may not be an ultra-bold step to take, but unfortunately the Indian non-official attendance is poor and even those present are hopelessly divided amongst themselves as was noticed hitherto in this session. On the other hand the European non-official element containing capitalists, who are believed to be in favour of Company management has come in full force. The fate of the discussion, therefore, depends not on arguments but on the voting strength and it is this strength which is now woefully poor. There has no doubt been in active propaganda carried among the Indian non-official members by some well-known economists in favour of State management, but one really does not know the whims and caprices of some members of the Assembly at the voting time. The central Advisory Committee appointed by the Assembly has, by a majority, decided in favour of State management; and let us hope that that will be the verdict, also, of the Assembly. Any adverse verdict it will be difficult to alter at any rate for some years to come.

OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

In the name of a consolidating measure the Government of India have been able to add to the armoury of its executive an instrument whose potentiality for abuse is rather unlimited. The Official Secrets Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly is as unsound as it is unwarranted and yet but for a handful of members the Assembly as a whole accepted it. The Government have not justified the necessity for this Bill on any practical ground. But this fact did not prevent the Legislative Assembly from not only accepting its principle but, also, passing such a wide provisions as would bring within their net absolutely innocent persons for the extreme penalty of 15 years' imprisonment. The Bill, as it emerged from the Select Committee, showed no great improvement on the existing law, and as Mr. Neogy pointed out in his minute of dissent the whole thing depends on whether the offence is prejudicial to the interests of the State. "We are now engaged in a struggle for constitutional privileges and circumstances can well be imagined in which the interests of the State as represented by the Executive Government may become antagonistic to the interests of the people." Apart from this the clauses relating to the offence of spying and communication with foreign agent are so vaguely worded that any innocent person in the lawful pursuit of his avocation could be easily caught by the tentacles of this octopus and punished with imprisonment up to 14 years. Moreover it must be remembered that military offences which are punishable with 14 years will be far easier of proof than the lesser kind of offences, because in the former case evidence of overt acts will not be necessary, evidence of mere conduct and character of the person being enough for the purpose. The Assembly in its anxiety to hurry with this piece of legislation has also forgotten its duty to the Press in India. It is provided that mere possession of an unsolicited address or information of a suspected foreign agent will be enough to raise the presumption against the owner of such an address and he would be punishable for 14 years. Such a provision is indeed a serious menace to the liberty of the Press because an editor getting innocent communication from a forein correspondent against whom Government might entertain suspicion but of which the editor is not aware will be presumed to obtain information in the interests of the enemy and thus make himself liable under this Act, and for such and other obnoxious provisins. Mr. Rangachari who was eloquent in support of the Bill had not any convincing argument to give. But the Bill has been passed and the Council of State will place its seal on it without even looking at it. Thus is brought into the Statute Book a law for which no special need ever existed and if any did exist no proof has been shown for embodying such drastic provisions which are liable to be misinterpreted and abused endangering the liberties of the subjects and the safety of the Press.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

CR.P.C. BILL PASSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 26.

When the Legislative Assembly reassembled this morning the list of business for the day contained motions for the passage of the Criminal Procedure Code Amending Bill and the final reading of the bills relating to White Slave Traffic, Stamp Act and saving bank.

A resolution in the name of Mr. Seshagiri Iyer assuring that Government liabilities incurred up till now or to be incurred hereafter would not be repudiated by the people of this country stood last on the agenda for discussion.

STORE PURCHASES IN INDIA.

At question time Mr. Ley replying to Mr. Cotelingham said that the report of the Railway Industries Committee, which also considered the revision of stores Purchase Rules, was now being published. Apart from that no further developments had taken place pending the report of the Retrenchment Committee. Owing to financial stringency the development of the Indian Central Stores Department had been retarded and the department had not yet been permitted to recruit the staff necessary to enable it to undertake any purchasing beyond that of textile stores for the Army. Since the departments came into being it made contracts for the purchase in India of a number of items of textile stores which were previously imported from England, notably khaki drill and flannel both worth 28 lakhs of rupees. 60 lakhs of rupees is paid being more favourable than the lowest quotation from England. In addition to these two items of textiles, stores to the value of 91 lakhs of rupee had been purchased in India since 1st April 1922 while before the war were imported from England. There was no doubt that operations of the Stores Department had resulted in considerable savings. The reduction of the establishment of London Stores Department had not been possible pending the determination of the policy as to the purchase in this country of the Indian Stores Department.

MORE AMENDMENT TO CR. P. C.

The House then proceeded to discuss legislative business. On the motion of Mr. Tonkinson the House passed without discussion some formal consequential amendments of the Criminal Procedure Code which had been necessitated by the adoption of certain amendments to the Bill and also consequent on the passage of the Racial Distinction Bill. Sir Malcolm Hailey moved that the Criminal Procedure Code amendment Bill as passed by the Council of State and amended by the Assembly be passed. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer expressed satisfaction that the Bill was far more satisfactory than that introduced before the House. It had made the Code more satisfactory and more liberal. The time spent on the Bill was not unnecessarily long. He emphasised that although the law had been improved it was the spirit in which the magistracy would work the new Code that would make it a success. And he hoped that the magistracy would give a better account of itself.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer referred to the amendment introduced by the Assembly to Section 162 of the Code whereby unfettered option is given to the accused to have access to the statement of witnesses recorded by the police investigating officer. He pointed out that it would be against the dignity of the Assembly if the Government mutilated the Bill in this respect in the other House. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer also drew attention of the House to the retrograde decision taken by a third House on the day of the opening here of the Delhi Conference by accepting Mr. Ramaya Pantulu's motion amending Section 528 by restricting the right of the accused to secure transfer before he entered upon his defence while the Bill provided this right for any time in the course of the trial before judgment was delivered. He hoped Government would restore in the Upper Chamber the original liberal provision.

Mr. Subramanyam emphasised substantial liberalisation of the Criminal Law especially in regard to provisions relating to the bails and security sections, access to police diary and prosecution for fraud and perjury.

SIR MALCOLM HAILEY'S REPLY.

Replying to Mr. Seshagiri's enquiry regarding the attitude of official benches in respect of the amendment for unfettered access to police diary, Sir Malcolm Hailey said Government held that Section 162 as amended by the Assembly would do real injury to the detection of crime. Government was anxious to place in the hands of the accused every material which would secure him justice but the primary duty of the Executive Government was to see that while extending to the accused a right they must not interfere with detection of crime. He strongly held that the section in the amended form would do real injury to the cause of detection of crime and might have to take such steps in regard to the record in the statement as to make it less useful either to the Court or to the accused. He did want to make a fetish of law and order but Government must preserve responsibility in regard to proper safeguards for the detection of crime. The Executive Government could not therefore, recommend to the Governor-General to assent to Bill containing this objectionable provision and if assent was withheld it would mean waste of all labours over the Bill. Government would therefore invite the Council of State to introduce proper amendment to the section. The Home Member said that he had heard Mr. Seshagiri suggesting that the amendment of Mr. Patel should be set right in the Upper House. If this would not infringe the privileges of the Assembly was it not possible for Government to secure changes in upper Chamber without infringing the prestige of the House. The Home Member next referred to criticism in the course of the debate of the courts and investigating agents. He did not think it was necessary for him to reply to such criticism and pay one more compliment to the great work done by the police. He was sure that the benefits from the services of police far outweighed points of criticism. As for magistracy nine tenth of which was manned by Indians he deprecated any distrust shown in the House and any impression created that they did not value the enormous work which Magistrates were doing for the country.

The House then passed the Criminal Procedure Code Bill.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 26.

The Council of State reassembled to-day to dispose of non-official business. After question time Lala Sukhbir Sinha moved a resolution relating to the recommendations of the Arms Act Rules Committee whose report was recently published. The mover urged that the recommendations of the majority be given effect to, with some alterations which he suggested one after another, and which were then discussed by the council. The first alteration he suggested was that the right of exemption be extended to the members of the Provincial Councils and not confined to the members of the Central Legislature as recommended by the Committee. The motion was carried.

Lala Sukhbir Sinha then moved that all zamindars who pay three thousand or over as land revenue in the Agra Province should be exempted and that the heads of joint Hindu families who pay Rs. 3,000 or upwards as land revenue should also be exempted and as additional members, on the analogy of the entities class, be considered as belonging to it. Both the motions were lost.

Lala Sukhbir Sinha's next attempt was to exempt all title holders.

The motion was pressed to a division and lost by 17 to 14 votes.

Mr. Sukhbir Sinha next moved that all Magistrates, stipendiary or honorary, Commissioners, Assistant Collectors and other gazetted officers should be exempted. The motion was lost.

Mr. Sinha then moved that no restrictions be placed on the possession of firearms by the Indian Army officers and that they should be required to have them registered.

This was also lost.

Mr. Sukhbir Sinha's last attempt was to include in the categories all ex-members of the Imperial as well as provincial Councils, all Barristers, pleaders and High Court Vakils of five years' standing, Professors, Readers and Lecturers of colleges affiliated to the Indian Universities, all M.A.'s and all B.A.'s of seven years' standing. The proposition was lost.

The resolution as amended then read thus:—"That immediate effect be given to the recommendations of the majority report of the committee with the alteration that the members of the Provincial Legislatures should be exempted."

Mr. Sukhbir Sinha observed that his object in moving the resolution was to place before the Government of India the view of this Council on certain points contained in the report and to request Government to take note of the wishes of the Council before giving effect to the recommendations of the committee.

The resolution as amended was then put and lost.

On the motion of Mr. Khaparde a Standing Committee was appointed with Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy as the Chairman and the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri, the mover, Sir Leslie Miller, Mr. Ram Saranday, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. Chintar and Mr. Raza Ali to amend the standing orders of the Council by adding to them a standing order on petitions relating to Bills pending before the Council. Mr. Khaparde explained that the public petitions could be submitted to the Council and they would be confined to the legislative measures pending before the House. If such were received in this manner then the public would get interested in the proceedings of the Chamber. Any such petition might either be presented by a member or forwarded to the Secretary.

Before the Council adjourned till to-morrow Mian Sir Mahomed Shafi announced that the Racial Distinctions Bill as amended by the Assembly will be taken into consideration on the 1st of March (Thursday) after the presentation of the budget.

FIXED DATE FOR EASTER.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 26.

Lord Desborough is going to Rome next month to propose at the Congress of the International Chambers of Commerce a resolution in favour of a fixed date for East (Easter?) (R. O. W.).

The death took place on 24th instant of Lady Kistevin, widow of the late Sir Charles Kistevin. Lady Kistevin was ill at the time of the death of Sir Charles on January 13 and the shock aggravated the condition of her health. (A. P.)

BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

(Continued from previous page.)

dear "public opinion," which (as one disgruntled politician complained to me) "thinks with its feet, and *they* are generally cold." Nothing at all. It will not the unthinking head in approbation and turn to page 3 and swallow the usual daily "instalment" of "Turks doubling-up to sign the Peace Treaty." There is, however, the other kind of British Public, the smaller but more potent public which uses its head to think with. It was this public which made effective the excellent "No More War" cry of a few of our Journals. This public will read in th Rambler's news and views a confession that honest journalists do not honour the made-to-make sensational news. They are forced to reproduce in the way of business. This is a welcome arrival of reinforcements; we are just about tired of the fusillade directed against all who dare to criticise the usual "commercial flank" from the diplomatic front. The discriminating man in the street will dimly perceive that "Pro-Turks" and "Anti-Patriots" are not the only critics of drafters and togrollers.

I want to be fair to the *Mirror* as well as grateful. I want to say that the exchange report it published on February 6th was headed:—"Turks *said* to be ready now to sign treaty." Some day a live newspaper will advise its readers to read its own news between the lines,—and even backwards. Antagonism to Turkey is, as everyone knows, far from general in England. A propaganda has been carried on, in the face of a changed politics, which has fermented a part of the English mass. The Press does not consistently reflect this formation by pro-Turkish views. It is effected by the day-to-day watchwords and catchwords of the Government. The political attitude of the Government towards Turks has been settling definitely into an anti-Turkish attitude for many years. The conclusion of the war found England therefore disinclined to take advantage of the great opening that was created for a generous Anglo-Turkish peace. The opportunity was lost. In the ordinary course of international relations, a nation that cannot obtain one connection seeks another. Turkey was soon seen to be welcoming efforts at an understanding from France and from Russia. Many Francophiles, as well as honest cosmopolitans who preserve faith in France as the interior of some fragments of the ancient "berceau de la liberte"—welcomed the French rapprochement and sneered at the Russian. It is the fashion to sneer at understandings with Russia; though it is certain that nothing could be more valuable, in the way of arrangements, to any Oriental people.

MADNESS OF FRANCE.

I suppose it is superfluous for me to say that I entirely disagree with the attitude of the officers and jesters adopted by some of the precious "Liberals" towards Russia. I have made myself a target for a good deal of spite for having spoken unsympathetically of France. I have the interest regard and affection for France that intelligent Frenchmen and writers of twenty years ago used to call the soul of the nation. This I can at once with, and content to excuse its errors and even condone a few of its crimes. Within the last dozen years the "soul of nation" has become a gag of editors and journalists used to docket and approve the secret diplomacy of governments, the plebiscite arrangements, or the adverting matter of international bonacieri. France's unfortunate mania for military glory, or madness which I have always held to have been forced upon it by the wickedness of the Holy Alliance, has been flattered and stimulated by these services, and its critics have been decried and defeated. My love for France makes me an enemy of the automatic self-starting sort of Francophiles. Look how events run on, in France to the favour of a Franco-Boulton, are hurt and puzzled about the Bompard who now represents the same attitude. There is nothing to be puzzled over. The phantom image of the Franco-Russian alliance, which on the French Government's Government could not change its nationality in order to change its policy, its understandings and its sous-ententes. The same France of 1914 today. A diplomatic, which is to-day but cold Prussian, and to-morrow a Bompard or a Trompard who shouts and sneers and threatens and contorts history

CURZON'S "VICTORY"!

Lord Curzon has come back looking very old and very crestfallen. His customary air of a superilious bird (as a matter of fact I believe birds have no cilia, least of all vultures), is now exchanged for something less assured, less sardonically confident. He announces to the (English) world his victory at Lausanne, rather prematurely in view of the absence of Turkish signatures from his treaty. However, if signature of that treaty still a little further to be whittled down, is an English victory, then Curzon will yet get his triumph. For neither Turkey nor England will go to war yet.

I am sure M. Bompard has also gone back looking older and worried about the tale he is going to put up to the French press. For he came to fully and misrepresent the situation, the issues, and the facts, and he failed in his object. He was going to show Turkey that "France" had abandoned it, and that it must yield. To prove the extent of the rupture, he started to repeat a tale which has not had a great success. It is to the effect that on the eve of the great war, the then Government of Turkey first gave France an assurance that it was staying neutral; and on the same day signed an agreement with Germany.

The repetition of this anti-Young Turk libel dealt with fully two years ago and its exact value arrived at, then could not possibly have been regarded as a means of pleasing or persuading the Turkish Delegation. It was a studied insult; and a most brutal announcement of the French Government's resolve to abandon Turkey and adhere to her enemies.

GOEBEN AND BRESLAU INCIDENT.

I have not space to deal now with the fantastic libel, which went a step further than I have indicated and included the further fale that the Turkish Government asked the German Government to send the Goeben and the Breslau to Constantinople. English naval men know how the real facts prove this arrangement impossible. What I have time to write here and now is this: Let an Indian representative body approach the French Government with a request that the documents held to support M. Bompard's allegations be published in full.

I am very confident of the result of such a publication; for I was in the position to inspect the text of an undertaking alleged to have been a secret military treaty between Turkey and Germany. I found it was clearly and definitely an undertaking to keep out of the Great War, which was all that Germany at that time looked to Turkey to do. There may have been a fear of a secret alliance to exercise Allied action, but it is certain that it was the Russian and French naval attitude in October that led to the one single Turkish incident which Russia insisted on regarding as overt. And Russia's allies were unfortunately entirely and absolutely ready and willing for Turkey to be at war with them. The "guarantee of integrity" by a Power could never have been hoped to be accepted by Turkey; in view of our operations in the Gulf, and our naval manoeuvres in the Aegean, and also of our negotiations with the Arabs, which were known to the Turks, and which we knew to be known.

"The Goeben and Breslau" asset (or by the Turks to strengthen their navy"! The course of events and of those vessels entirely disprove the tale. The arrival of a monster battleship before Constantinople could not strengthen Turkey's position, but must (as it did) render Turkey less the master of its own actions than before. The further fact stands out, that on the two vessels arriving in Turkish waters, Turkey did not enter the war, but interned and eventually purchased the vessels. The history of this period will always be written with two, perhaps three or four, different inclinations and prejudices. That is agreed. But that M. Bompard should at a Conference for Peace adopt the McCurdy —Le Queux type of interpretation, and fire political propaganda yarns into the Turks, is absolutely the limit. It proves that England has not a monopoly in unjustified reputations for diplomacy.

The "French" policy can be changed when exigencies demand: and the views of our good friends in the Press can be changed too, at the approach of the slightest breeze that carries the scent of war. If England were to declare war on Turkey to-morrow, we know how many of the (mildly) Turcophile editors would lift a voice against it. Not a chirp. Our country, right or wrong, would be the order of the day. As we know all this, let us reserve our admiration, our enthusiasm, and our gratitude. Let us simply record what they say, and keep with our own organisation and our own publicity, on which we shall have to rely in foul weather, whatever happens in fair.

THE EXTERMINATION STUNT AGAIN!

The "Daily Chronicle" in an editorial on "The Turkish Cry", said that: "The Turks have exterminated the greater part of the Armenian race, and the man in the street is about fed-up by these palpably random accusations." A few people believe them, but generally those whose political principles exact this sort of "arguments." A few may even believe the assertions and impudence of that ever-refuted and perennially-appearing lie film "The Auction of Souls." The alleged inspirer and chief actress, the (again I must say alleged) authoress of the book from which the film was chiefly built, was an Armenian girl of 16 years. She was introduced to the believing world as the sole survivor of 500,000 Armenian girls. Imagine for the moment the thoroughness with which the Young Turks polished off 499,999 young girls, a policy not only excessively elaborious but in direct conflict with their alleged custom of selling them at auction! Now these efficient girl-holocausts completed, the London "Daily Chronicle" admits the existence of a substantial part, a dozen per cent certainly but still a million or so, of the Armenians nation. A few people will believe both statements, or any statements, provided they are anti-Turk statements. The greater part of the public, however, spot the inconsistencies and reject the tales as "exaggerations." They are often more than that. For example, it is the custom of some writers to multiply the Armenian population by 3, or more, then to assume printed official figures of the present or recent population and to ask: "Where have the rest gone to?" No one can give the answer.

While we have our kind London "Daily Chronicle" we have also other journals of a very different biass. The "Daily Mail" for example, had almost valuable leading article in its issue of February 6th from which I do not hesitate to quote.

"You are sacrificing the chances of peace for matters not worth the life of a single man or the firing of a single shot," said Curzon to Ismet Pasha at Lausanne on Sunday evening.

With these dramatic words the Marquis Curzon of Kedleston, the head of the British delegation, broke up the Lausanne Peace Conference. No laurel wreaths were waiting for him when he reached London last night. The British public want to know why "he threw away the chance of peace." It is extraordinary that a man of Lord Curzon's great intellectual powers should not see that his actions condemned out of his own mouth. If it be true—as it is—that the matters now in dispute at Lausanne are not worth a single life of a single soldier, then this statement must apply equally to himself.

Ismet Pasha remains in Lausanne, and apparently the fact of his remaining (or even the negotiations of Fortunately short character) departure on Sunday night did not bring negotiations to a dead stop. Even now a perfectly reasonable compromise appears possible.

Lord Curzon appears to have forgotten that he was sent to Lausanne "to make peace." He has not fulfilled his mission when the pathway lay clear before him. He has added immeasurably to our difficulties, and has left the Near Eastern problem in a perilous position. And why? On account of matters which, he says himself, were of "no importance."

"The Turks now demand the full 'status' of nationality. They refuse to be classified as an inferior people. They say they have a good code of laws, as is admitted even by their critics. They contend that in future if foreigners choose to dwell in Turkey they must abide by Turkish laws, Turkish courts, and Turkish judges. At this time of day, in the twentieth century, who shall say that they are wrong? Our delegates must realise next time that it is a paramount British interest to help Turkey to become a sovereign Moslem State. There must be no more silly talk of war, which would cost untold millions and might plunge both the East and ourselves into a new abyss of woe."

BULGARIA AND LAUSANNE.

I saw a letter in "The Times" (London) of February 7th which depressed me considerably. It appeared in "The Balkans—Lausanne Proposals Criticised." I really think it ought to be headed "The Turks wounded in the House of their Friends." It is signed on behalf of the Near and Middle East Association by Major-General Lord Edward Gleichen, Chairman of Committee; Captain E. N. Bennett, Vice-Chairman; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Aubrey Herbert, M.P.; Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.; Major Arthur Moore; Professor R. W. Seton-Watson; and Mr. Leland Buxton, Hon. Secretary.

"The proposals made at Lausanne for providing Bulgaria with the promised outlet on the Aegean are," in our opinion, totally inadequate, and we regret that British support of Greek pretensions has once again closed the door on the prospect of reconciliation in the Balkans. It must be obvious to all who have had personal experience of Balkan conditions that an outlet through Greek territory, under any conditions whatever, would be a fruitful source of unsatisfactory solution. We believe that the establishment of a buffer State in Western Thrace, under the supervision of the League of Nations, would be the most effective means of ensuring peaceful relations between the three States concerned. Failing that, a corridor to the Aegean under the sovereignty of Bulgaria is the least which that country can fairly be expected to accept."

I can understand Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, who wants to deliver up a vast majority of Moslems in Palestine to the rule of a Jewish minority, being quite willing to give away to Bulgaria a province containing a large preponderance of Turks. What puzzles me is to see a strong pro-Turk, and a really good and just man, like Mr. E. N. Bennett endorsing such an outrage. I note that Mr. Bennett appears in this latter as Captain, despite his public resolution and request to be referred to no longer by his military title. I take the opportunity of congratulating Mr. Leland Buxton, who left the Anglo-Ottoman Society owing to its support of excessive demands by the Turks, on finding a channel for his humane activities as secretary of the N. and M. E. Association. This office was vacated by Dr. E. N. Griffin, D.S.O. I am grieved at the easy acceptance of Bulgarian views on Western Thrace on the part of an Association even so mildly pro-Turkish. The device of buffer states and Leagues of Nations is of course a 'pis aller' adopted by pro-Bulgarians after their entire failure to influence the Conference in favour of a Bulgarian Western Thrace. It is quite true, as the Bulgarians say, that the attribution to Greece is unjustified from any point of views. But they shirk the fact that from the point of views of populations, Western Thrace ought to go to Turkey, which country could have made a good arrangement with its ex-ally to satisfy its economic needs for access to the sea. It refused to throw its weight into the Turkish scale; and Turkey now has no hope, except from the system of the "exchange of populations" floated by M. Nansen and adopted by Turkey under the pressure of forces. Bulgaria can now whistle for its corridor, its buffer, and all the bundle of tricks, and retire at leisure on the fable of the shadow and the substance.

SIR VALENTINE CHIROL ON MR. PICKTHALL.

The "Swarajya" writes:—

The interesting correspondence between M. Felix Valyi and Sir Valentine Chirol with regard to the policy of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the activities of Mr. Pickthall gives an interesting insight into the psychology of English publicists. As an example of the Anti-British activities of the Chronicle, Sir Valentine points out to the regular and consistent opposition of that paper to the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri. If opposition to Mr. Srinivasa Sastri and attack on him are to be equated with hostility to the British Government we are afraid that most journals in this country with significant exception of the "Servant of India" of Poona and the "New India" of Madras will have to be classed as Anti-British in the extreme. In Germany before the war attack on the Kaisar was considered *Lese Majeste*. The British Government of India and the Council of State have decided to consider attacks in the press on the rulers of native states as high crime almost amounting to treason. But this is the first time we hear that "abuse" or attack on a politician constitutes sedition we live to learn.

GRAVE SITUATION IN KENYA.

(Continued from previous page.)

courteously thwarting Colonial Office orders since appointment always diplomatic. Since resignation Churchill Governor afraid Europeans obtained permission restrict immigration diplomatically hostile Indian rights urging Indians agree restrictions with Communal franchise give up land in Highlands stating. "If I resign your cause will suffer." Colonial Office can not afford sacrificing governors after governors and conclude must be something radically wrong policy or why settlers. Unsuccessful attempt made Election February 21st. Indian community determined secure fullest rights prepared sacrifices, leaders dissatisfied Policy real question British subjects equal rights Colonies or not. European papers speakers rabid passing absurd resolutions; Substantial suspicion Governor backing refusing. Mischievous propaganda. Query Indians want domination declared but evidence missing. Emphatically state Indians not want domination. Shastri's afford sacrificing Governors after Governors want to make Kenya Indian Colony untrue. Governor asked to announce policy bring communities far quarters, asked local discussion water down policy Governor asked Devonshire pay personal attention policy who replied already studied and asked announce policy. Governor held up obtained permission discuss locally, thereby prejudicing settlement. Indians solemnly request not upset graceful settlement submit solution capable permanency. Native interests to predominate equal seats executive legislative Municipal Councils Government majority Indian demand equal representation only though entitled more, free transfers highlands and encouragement immigration Indian Civil Military Services open for all British subjects according merits, Administration to be British another unofficial White Indian predominate."

It is obvious from the above-mentioned cable that the Governor was seeking to prevent the Indians from getting their just rights.

All these, and private threats to our leaders asking them to accept the reservations as regards the highlands and restrictions on immigration and other objectionable features of the settlement show clearly that he is hostile to the Indians.

The Legislative Council has passed the Deportation Ordinance.

THE NEW PARTY.

SWARAJ SCHEME.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES.

The following is the text of the Swaraj scheme prepared by the New Party, of which a summary appeared in these columns the other day:—

CHAPTER I—ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES.

The principles which guide this outline are those which have been honoured in India from time immemorial and have been reiterated in the presidtntial address of the Gaya Congress, in December 1922, thus:

To form a scheme of Government, regard must be had (1) to the formation of local centres more or less on the lines of the ancient village systems of India; (2) the growth of larger and larger groups out of the integration of these village centres; (3) the unifying state should be the result of similar growth; (4) the village centres and the larger groups must be practically autonomous; (5) the residuary power of control must remain in the Central Government, but the exercise of such power should be exceptional and for that purpose proper safeguards should be provided so that the practical autonomy of the local centres may be maintained and at the same time, the growth of the Central Government into a really unifying state may be possible. The ordinary work of such Central Government should be mainly advisory."

Briefly a maximum of local autonomy, carried on mainly with advice and co-ordination from and only a minimum of control by, higher centres, which will have some special functions besides.

To this should be added that every possible care should be taken to ensure that the people's elected representatives, who will constitute the chief authority for each grade of centre, local and higher, with power to make laws and rules shall be not self-seekers but seekers of the public welfare.

CHAPTER II—ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

(a) Local Centres:—

1. The foundation of the whole administration should be in local centres (grama) small but practically autonomous.

2. A Local Centre should ordinarily consist of a number of villages of which the population should total about ten thousand souls.

(b) Town Centres:—

3. District Centres should be integrated provincial organisations (Sooba) should be delineated on linguistic basis. Any of which considered too large may be divided into smaller ones.

3. Towns (Nagar) should form separate entities and might, as necessary, be subdivided into wards or quarters, of about the same population limits as the rural local Centres.

(c) District Centres:—

4. Rural and urban Local Centres should be integrated into larger groups or district centres (Zilla) with populations of from five to twenty lakhs.

(d) Provinces:—

(e) All-India Organisation.

7. The Provincial organisations should be integrated into and be co-ordinated by an All-India (Bharata Varsha) organisation of Hindusthan.

8. Subject to these general principles, each province should draw up its own scheme of administrative divisions.

CHAPTER III—ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS.

Functions should be as below:—

A. (1) Provision for appropriate education of all educable children and youth of both sexes (Shiksha or Talim); (ii) Provision for recreation (Vinoda or Dilbastagi) e.g., Public Gardens, Parks, Museums, Playing Grounds, Libraries, Reading Rooms, Art Galleries, Popular Lectures, Recitations, Processions, Pageants, Religious Festivals (Katha Yatra, Kalakhepam, Kirtana, Ramlila, Krishna Leela. Maulad, Christmas and Easter celebrations etc.,) refining, elevating and instructive dramas, Cinema and Magic Lantern shows, games and sports etc.

B. Provision for Protection (Raksha or Hifazat) by means of (i) Police and local Militia and Regular Military Forces; (ii) Justice and Settlement of Disputes, through Arbitration Courts or Panchayats in the narrower sense and Registration of Deeds; (iii) Appropriate Medical Help and Sanitation.

C. Provision for Economic and Industrial Welfare (Jivika or Maash) by promotion of (i) Agriculture (Krishi or Zira-al); (ii) Cattle-breeding (Goraksha or Taraqqi Maweshi) i.e., increase and preservation of domestic animals of all kinds, for purposes of milk wool, plough, transport, etc.; (iii) Other productive Industries relating to Mines Forests, Fisheries, Salt, Sericulture, etc. (Akara, Karma of Madaniyat, etc.); (iv.) Arts and Crafts and Manufactures of all kinds (Shilpa or Sanaat-hirfat); (v) Trade and Commerce Vanijya of Tijarat) and (vi) By promotion and regulation of the various means which subserve the above, e.g., Railways, Post and Telegraph, Shipping, Roads. Waterways. Canals, Bridges, Ferries, Presses, Public Buildings, Monuments, Rest Houses, Currency, Measure of Flood and Famine Relief, Rates and Taxes, Tariff and Customs, Surveys of various kinds (Geographical, Geological and Botanical, Meteorological, Statistical, Archaeological etc.) Friendly relations with other States, etc.

D. The above provisions would be made (i) by means of laws and rules which would be framed by the different grades of Panchayats, and would have force within the domains of their respective makers, the enactments of the lower grades of Councils being made with advice from and co-ordination by the higher when needed; (ii) by appointment of executive officials (who would be wholly responsible to the Councils appointing them) to carry out the laws and rules and (iii) by supervision of the work.

CHAPTER IV.—PANCHAYAT AND ALLOCATION.

LOCAL CENTRES.

A. Local Centres or Communes and Local Panchayats:—(a) For each rural or urban Local Centre, or Commune there should be one Local Panchayat of 21 periodically elected members, (b). This Panchayat should be in charge of the different functional departments mentioned above, so far as the Commune affords scope for them, and should carry on the work by means of Sub-Committees. (c) Under Education. (i) They would maintain local schools, giving elementary cultural and vocational technical instruction and (ii) would provide for suitable recreation. (d) Under Protection. (i) They would appoint their own Chaukidars (watchmen) and would form local Militia out of such Chaukidars and other able-bodied men, and would provide for their proper training; (ii) they would arrange for Arbitration Courts (the members of which would be separately elected) which would deal with simple civil (including what are now known as rent and revenue "divani' and 'mal' or 'artha vivada') cases; (iii) they would also maintain an adequate Hospital (chikitsalaya Shafa-Khana) and Medical Staff which would provide treatment free and be responsible for the proper sanitation of the Commune. (e) Under Economical and Industrial Ministration they would see (i) that all arable lands are properly tilled, and village commons, playing grounds, pasture lands, groves, orchards etc., are properly maintained and a sufficiency of necessaries, specially corn, cotton, and cattle (or other forms of food, clothing and accessories, in specially circumstanced tracts) for the use of the Commune, is always available with in their jurisdiction; (ii) that co-operative organisations, in the shape of stores, banks, etc., are maintained in the needed numbers; (iii) that wells, tanks, canals, and all means of supply of good water for drinking and other domestic purposes, and for irrigation and all roads, etc., within their Commune are properly maintained; (IV) that production of surplus corn, cotton, cattle and other necessaries as well as comforts, and of mineral and other products and means of increasing the wealth of the locality is encouraged, cottage industries promoted, and arrangements made for commercial dealing with the produce in such a manner as to avoid competitive waste.

DISTRICT PANCHAYATS.

B. Intermediate Centres or District and District Panchayats. (a) The District Panchayat should be constituted by each Local Panchayat (or group of Local Panchayats) periodically choosing one member, who may or may not be one of them; provided that the total number of members should not exceed 100 and provided also that at least 2/5 of them should be residents of towns. (b) They would form Sub-committees among themselves on the lines before mentioned. (c) The District Panchayat would generally advise and not control the Local Panchayat in respect of all functions. Special provision would be made for such control as may be occasionally or absolutely necessary. (d) (i) Under Education the District Panchayat should maintain one or more higher educational institutions (like colleges and high schools) as may be necessary, which would give cultural as well as technical instruction. (ii) They would also provide Recreation, arranging for the more expensive items, which may not be within the means of the Local Panchayats, (e) Under Protection they would (i) co-ordinate the Local Police; (ii) arrange to maintain some special Reserve or District Police; (iii) organise and co-ordinate the Local Militia so that they might discharge the functions of a disciplined Army and (iv) Maintain one or more larger Hospitals and supply medical and sanitary advice to their Communes. (f) Under Economic and Industrial Ministration, the District Panchayat would (i) co-ordinate the Local Banks and Stores and other local economic and industrial and commercial enterprises; and (ii) organise or promote independent such enterprises.

TOWN PANCHAYATS.

C. Town Centres and Town Panchayats. (a) Aggregations of dwellings containing ten thousand or more inhabitants should be regarded as towns. (b) Towns should be organised in the same way generally, as the rural Local Centres, and the same general principles should be applied to their functioning as to the rural Local Centres, as far as practicable but regard must be had to the special variations in the economic and other circumstances. (c) For the purposes of the integration of the District Centres and the election of the District Panchayats, the rural and the urban Local Centres should be counted side by side as component units; and the headquarters of the seat of the District Panchayats would ordinarily be the largest town of the district. (d) For the purpose of unifying the administration of each teown as a single whole, the Towns Members of the District Councils, together with such other members as may be specially elected by the Ward Panchayats, in the proportion of two or more per ward should form a Town Panchayat (like the present Municipal Boards) which would be intermediate between the urban local (i.e., Ward) Panchayats and the District Panchayat, and would discharge as many of the functions of the District Council, towards the whole town as may be conveniently possible.

PROVINCIAL PANCHAYATS.

D. Provinces and Provincial Panchayats. (a) The Provincial Panchayats should consist of members elected by the District Panchayats in the proportion of one for every two lakhs of the population provided that the total number should not fall below 21 nor exceed 100; and provided also that at least half the number should be urban residents. They may or may not be members of the District Panchayats. (b) The Provincial Panchayat would advise the District Panchayats and would co-ordinate them and their work, using residuary powers of control under proper safeguards. (c) Its special work would be, (i) to maintain advanced Educational Institutions (in the nature of Vidya Pithas, Dar-ul-Ulums, "Seats of Learning," "Centres of Knowledge," Universities) which would give expert cultural and technical training and promote research; (ii) to maintain special Police and Military Forces, for the guarding of Frontiers, Sea Boards, etc. (iii) To make provision for justice in special cases. (iv) To administer Roads, etc.

THE ALL-INDIA PANCHAYAT.

E. The Indian Panchayat. (a) The All-India Panchayat should consist of members elected by the Provincial Panchayats in the proportion of one for every thirty lakhs of population, but provinces which may have a total populaion of less than thirty lakhs would send one representative. At least three-fifths of the members should be urban. (b) The functions of the India Panchayat would be similar to those of the Provincial Panchayat, *mutatis mutandis*, a special one would be to deal with neighbouring States (including Indian States) and Foreign Countries. (c) The India Panchayat should create a consulting Senate, consisting of eminent men and women of thought and special knowledge, belonging to all parts of India, who would be elected by the India Panchayat, from time to time, without restriction of numbers etc., and who would be asked for advice on any subject, as needed, by the India Panchayat or the Provincial Panchayats. (d) The language of the India Panchayat should be Hindustani while the procinces would use their mother-tongues.

F. Specoal Provision for filling up vacancies. Generally if a number of lower Council is elected to a higher his place may be filled up by a new election by the same electorate.

CHAPTER V. THE QUALIFICATIONS OF THE CHOOSERS AND THE CHOSEN.

1. Every individual of either sex who has resided in India for at least seven years, and is at least 25 years of age if a man, and 21 years if a woman should be intitled to elect to the Local Panchayat.

2. The members of the Local Panchayat should elect to the District Panchayat.

3. The members of the District Panchayat should elect to the Provincial Panchayat.

4. The members of the Provincial Panchayat should elect to the All-India Panchayat.

5. The members of all four grades of Panchayats should be permanent residents of the country, preferably of the particular centre, and should be chosen irrespective of their creed, caste, class, colour, race or sex, but subject to adjustment, where unavoidably necessary, for purposes of creedal or communal representation

6. Such representatives should ordinarily be not less than 40 years of age; should have done some good work in any walk of life, should, if rural, be at least literate, and, if urban, should possess higher educational qualifications and, in the case of rural and urban members of the Provincial and India Councils, should have a corresponding higher and superior educational qualifications or equivalent expert experience, should have retired from competitive business or other professional life of bread-winning or money making, and be able to support themselves on their own savings, or be assured of all necessaries and personal requirements by their families or friends; should give practically all their time to national work, and should do so without any cash remuneration. But their travelling and other ex-officio expenses, which might be necessary to enable them to discharge their public duties should be met from State funds, and their status as members of Panchayat should be regarded as having greater honour attached to it than any salaried office, so that they would receive precedence at public functions.

7. The members of each Panchayat should possess, between them, experience of all the main departments of the communal life they have to administer.

8. No one should offer himself, or canvass for himself as a candidate for election, but if requested by electors he might publicly signify his consent to accept the burden of office, if elected.

CHAPTER VI SERPARATION OF FUNCTIONS.

1. Throughout the whole administration Legislative, Judicial, and Executive functions should be kept separate from one another.

CHAPTER VII FINANCE.

1. The revenues needed to meet necessary expenditure should be raised by the Local Panchayats by means of taxation with advice from the upper Panchayats.

2. State factories might be opened as necessary with a view to prevent waste by individual competition, over production, bad production etc. to cheapen commodities and to reduce taxation, but not so as to create monopolies and stifle private enterprise. 3. Where practicable, local and District Councils should make such improvements, in the locality as might result in addition to the communal income e. g. public wells, tanks, canals, roads, groves of timber and fruit trees etc. and thereby lead to reduction of taxation.

4. Contributions would be made by the Local Panchayats to make up the revenues of the District Panchayats by them to the Provincial, and by the Provincial to the India Panchayat.

5. Special taxation might be imposed by the Provincial and India Panchayats.

CHAPTER VIII PROPRIETORSHIP.

1. Private property would be recognised and maintained and the growth of individual wealth, both moveable and immovable, would be permitted but so as not to encroach upon or make impossible or impracticable the growth of public possessions as well; and the owners of invidual wealth, who spend it on pious works i. e., works of public utility as requested by a Panchayat would receive special marks of honour.

THE NEW PARTY.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

ALLAHABAD Feb. 24.

The Congress-Swaraj-Khilafat party has adopted the followinlg programme:—

NON-CO-OPERATION.

"Whereas this party within the Congress was formed and constituted at Gava on the 31st December 1922 and whereas by its manifesto bearing the said date it accepted the creed of the Congress, viz., the attainment of Swaraj by all legitimate and peaceful means and whereas by the said manifesto, it further accepted the principle of Non-Violent Non-Co-operation as guiding and shaping its activity, but with a determination to apply it rationally to prevent the said principle from degenerating into a lifeless dogma, now this party declares that that policy of Non-Violent Non-Co-operation shall include on the one hand all such activity which tends to create an atmosphere of resistance making Government by bureaucracy impossible with a view to enforce our national claim and vindicate our national honour, and, on the other hand it shall include all steps necessary for the gradual withdrawal of that cooperation by the people of this country without which it is impossible for the bureaucracy to maintain itself.

And whereas it is further necessary to define the attitude of this party to the question of Civil Disobedience, now this party makes the following declaration: that at present Civil Disobedience is not a question of practical politics and that it cannot be artificially organised, that whilst fully accepting the same as a legitimate weapon which must be used and applied when the country is prepared and occasion demands, it recognises that such disobedience can only be based on the obligation to obey a higher law and determines that the application of Civil Disobedience must depend on the vivid realization of such duty by the people of the country and attitude of the bureaucracy with regard to such realization and that therefore, it is impossible to fix any time or date for starting it, but that in the course of the work of this Party according to the programme which is hereinafter set out, whenever such occasions would arise, this party would conceive it to be its duty to resort to such Civil Disobedience as circumstances may then demand;

SWARAJ AND COUNCILS

And where it is necessary to frame a detailed programme of work in pursuance of the principle above enumerated, now this Party resolves upon the following programme, that is to say while the goal of the party is the attainment of Swaraj, the immediate objective of the party is the speedy attainment of full Dominion Status adopting such machinery and system as are most suited to the conditions of the country and to the genius of the people.

The Party will formulate a definite programme of organising and instructing the electorates. The party will set up Nationalist candidates throughout the country to contest and secure seats in the Legislative Councils and the Assembly at the forthcoming general election on the following basis. They will when they are elected present on behalf of the country its legitimate demands as formulated by the party as soon as elections are over and ask for their acceptance and fulfilment within reasonable time by Government. If the demands are not granted to the satisfaction of the party, occasion will then arise for the elected members belonging to the party to adopt a policy of uniform continuous and consistent obstruction within the Councils with a view to make Government through Councils impossible. But before adopting such a policy, the representatives of the party in the Councils will, if necessary, strengthen themselves by obtaining an express mandate of the electorates in this behalf.

Detailed instructions in this behalf will be given by the party after the elections are over. In no case will any member of the party accept office. The party will also contest elections to local and municipal boards in the several provinces with a view to secure control for the Nationalists over local and municipal affairs.

LABOUR AND BOYCOTT.

This party will take steps to organise labour in the country, industrial as well as agricultural, including ryots and peasants with a view to protect and promote its interest and enable it to take its proper place in the country's struggle for Swaraj.

NATIONAL PACT.

This party will frame a plan for the boycott of selected British goods on the advice of a Sub-committee hereby appointed and will put it into operation as a political weapon in pursuit of its aims.

This party will accord its full support, in such manner as it thinks, necessary to the carrying out of the constructive programme of the Congress in relation to Swadeshi, Khaddar, Temperance, Untouchability and the promotion of National Education and Arbitration Courts and will also exert to increase the number of members on the Congress rolls.

This party will take immediate steps, as temperary measure and until greater national solidarity is achieved, to promote the formation of what may be called the Indian National Pact in the several provinces by means of which all reasonable communal claims may be guaranteed and disputes and differences may be settled in order that the attainment of nation's freedom may be facilitated. The Lucknow Compact will generally govern communal questions as between Hindus and Moslems and efforts will be made to bring about similar understanding regarding the claims and interests of other communities.

AHMEDABAD MILL INDUSTRY

CONTEMPLATED REDUCTION OF WAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 26.

The Mill industry is passing through critical times. While the price of cotton is going up the demand for cloth is again slackening. The Mill-owners are therefore agitating for reduction of wages in Viramgam. They have already announced the reduction of wages and on their men refusing to accept it they have closed down their mills. In Ahmedabad also, the Millowners' Association has written to the Arbitration Board of Seth Mangaldas and Shrimati Ansuyaben to expedite their decision on the question of the reduction of wages referred to them long ago and so far delayed owing to the illness of Shrimati Ansuyaben. Labour, however, has this time demanded the arbitration deed to be signed by both the parties as a preliminary to the sitting of the arbitration board so that its decision can be enforced if necessary in a law court. Negotiations in this connection are going on between the Labour Office and the Millowners' Association.

ANGORA DAY CELEBRATIONS

MEETING AT POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feb. 24.

The Angora Day was celebrated in Poona with great enthusiasm. Two public meetings were held in different parts of the city. One was held in the Sadar Bazar of Lashkar in the Mahomedan locality where Dr. Gore presided. Messrs. Damle, Nimbkar, Kutubuddin Khan Rocky Munshi Abdul Gafoor addressed the audience on Angora and the Congress programme. Another meeting was held in the Reay Market where Mr. Jadhav presided. Prof Shivrampant Paranjape and Gharpure delivered speeches on the same subjects.

Preparations are being made by the District Congress Committee for the celebration of the Gandhi week.

THE STRAITS AND GRAVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For weeks together, Lord Curzon persistently pressed at Lausanne for the neutrality of the Straits and the sanctity of the graves at Gallipoli! He even held out threats of rupture to Ismet Pasha, contending that the issues involved were most momentous! Major-General Sir Maurice, who happened to be in Constantinople during the September crisis, writes as follows in the November number of the "Contemporary Review":—

"The sentimental appeal to the sanctity of the 'Freedom of the Straits', and of our graves at Gallipoli is *muddle-headed humbug* (!) The freedom of the Straits—a phrase as *elastic* as the conscience of the Government, was never a *casus belli*. It is admitted by French, Italian and Nationalist Turks. It is *not* a peculiarly British interest, and to-day is not worth the life of a single British soldier (!) Our graves at Gallipoli are in no danger from the Turk (!) For weeks I looked from my window at Pera across the Bosphorus to the tall column at Scutari, which is our memorial to the Crimean dead, who have slept peacefully for seventy years in a *cemetery always respected* (!)"

This is the testimony of an eye-witness, no smaller than a British Major-General. And yet the arrogant Curzon will not learn the truth, or unlearn his pet stories!—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS.

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

"Sir George Lloyd might have spared himself the trouble of answering those who criticise the Leglslative Council as worthless. But as His Excellency has thought fit to answer them, we may point out that the Ministerial achievements for which he claimed credit, are really not so very credit-worthy. According to the recent admission of the Excise Minister himself, something more stringent than his policy of rationing is needed to cope with the drink evil. The Bombay Municipal Act was really carried through in spite of the Minister, and his contribution to the Local Boards Act is the introduction of the communal principle. The Primary Education Bill is but an enlarged edition of Patel's Act extended to Local Boards. Even His Excellency's eagle-eyed optimism could not discover any very notable achievement of the reserve departments. Sir George was significantly silent about the Development Department. His Excellency cannot but know that the weight and volume of condemnation of the chawls built by the Department are increasing. It is desirable that, before more chawls are built, a competent Committee should be appointed to consider what improvements should be effected upon the present model. One high authority described these chawls to us as probable future Bolshevik seminaries, calculated to breed the spirit of revolution among their inmates."

A. I. ACCOUNTS OFFICERS' CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 24.

The Second Sessions of the All-India Civil and Postal Accounts Offices conference under the presidency of Upendra Nath Sen Mr. was held in Sungum theatre premises to-day and was attended by about 200 delegates from all parts of India to consider the proposals for betterment and uplift of status of Non-Gazetted Establishment.

In the course of his presidential address Mr. Sen wished that some of the high Government officials were present in the conference. Then the deliberations would have been an eye-opener to those officials. He was glad the time when Politics were considered a forbidden domain to all Government servants was past. They were in a new era Referring to the pecuniary conditions of their lot Mr. Sen thought it was becoming more and more critical and unless immediate succour was received from Government they were doomed to penury and want. The story of financial stringency had given them a rude shock. The scale of pay now obtaining in all accounts offices stood prt-eminently in need of revision and he suggested that a deputation consisting of Provincial delegates might wait on Sir Frederic Gauntlett the Auditor-General. He also thought it desirable to approach the Finance Member to place their grievance before him.

The Conference next passed several resolutions including one recommending publication of a journal with a view to keep the different accounts offices in frequent touch and inviting the opinion of all branch associations on the subject. The conference also resolved to send a representative deputation to wait on the Auditor-General, and if necessary on the Honble the Finance Member. The conference meets again to-morrow to consider more resolutions.

"LOYAL" SAVANTS OF BOMBAY.

"X. Y. Z." writes:—

"There was a large and representative attendance of the members of the Society", so say the reporters, on Friday last, when there was a nice little "loyal" function at the rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Rao Bahadur Joshi was to be awarded the Campbell Medal. There was the Hon. Dr. Sir Narayen Chandavarkar (one wonders why in the approved German fashion "Prof." was not likewise prefixed) and there were scholars innumerable invited to attend, loyal to the core. And there was the one gentleman there bound to be present. At such functions it is usual for the senior member of the body to recite the achievements of the scholar who is the hero of the hour. Unfortunately for the *loyal* Society, nobody much cared to do that. The onerous task, therefore, devolved on the recipient of the honour himself and Rao Bahadur Joshi surveyed briefly his services to pure learning. Incidentally, he brought forth the gem: "Sir James Campbell appreciates good work and was always helpful to those who helped him in his literary pursuits." No doubt, indeed. For, the great man proceeded to enlighten his hearers: "In 1894 he brought my services to the notice of the Government and on his recommendation", certain mighty events happened. Next Sir James Campbell, the world was told, still condescends to correspond with the Rao Bahadur weighed down with erudition and age and desire to please.

The gentleman whom we referred to was sure to turn up at such functions added to his own laurels by claiming the Governor as an Orientalist. The great Bahadur having done his humble duty, there was nothing to do at the learned function. The flagging zeal of the members of the "scholars" Society had to be stimulated and revived. So what could be more natural than the description of a shooting party? And there were illustrated lantern slides and instruction to the Pandits how a tiger is to be shot, how a rhino is to be done to death, and how a cobra must needs be despatched. The function being an unblessed farce, the "Times of India" had to hasten to the help of disconsolate *loyal* erudition and to inform the expectant world that Rao Bahadur Joshi had earned the Campbell Medal by, in legal parlance, "devilling" for Sir James Campbell and revealing to a breathless world that Bombay was a new Avatar of the goddess Maha Amba.

Seriously, it is a pity that the Society had no scholar to recapitulate the solid achievements of Rao Bahadur Joshi, whose political convictions could safely have been left out of the precincts of the temple of the Republic of Letters. One wonders who was the informant of the "Orientalist" Governor that the Society's library was something to be proud of. Will not the indefatigable Shams-ul-Ulema, Prof. Dr. Modi, B.A., Ph.D., get compiled some figures to show the value of the learned books as against the little bill of novels which the Society yearly disburses? At any rate for the abounding energy of these "loyal" savants, the function has furnished themes, for at least six original essays to be read at the Anthropological Society, the Dotard's Institute, the Rechauffe Brotherhood, the Association of Senile Autocracy on "How his Excellency the Governor of Bombay presented at my suggestion the Campbell Medal to the loyal Rao Bahadur Joshi and how at my initiative the Heavens fell at the applause which greeted the Rao Bahadur", and how the apotheosis of egoism is developed in Bombay.

NON-BRAHMIN PARTY'S PROGRAMME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 22.

As the first term of the Provincial Legislatures is likely to expire before August next, the Non-Brahmin Party, is reported to be engaged in drawing up a programme which will be placed before the country shortly. The policy of the party will continue to be the simultaneous development of all communities and the communal aspect of the growth of the Indian Nation will continue to occupy its first attention. The programme of the party will divide itself into three sections namely foreign and external, imperial that is, All-India problems and the provincial.

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CALCUTTA NOTES.

MR. SASTRI IN FORM.

Y. M. C. A. AND POLITICS.

DESHBANDHU DAS ON COALITION QUEST.

A COURT-FARCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

The attraction of the week has been the visit of the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri. The tireless speech-maker began his engagements with a display before the Rotary Club, a select company of raw Empire-builders who, every Tuesday, sharpen their wits over lunch. Mr. Sastri excels in themes of ample dimension wherein facts and statistics do not impede the current of his eloquence. A subject lending itself to such stately treatment is the problem of communal representation. He dilated on it before the Rotary Club for the space of an hour. He sighed over the existence of communal electorates, dating his indictment from the days of Lord Minto. It was a fine and soothing performance, with its soft notes of love and meandering verbiage. Mr. J. A. Jones, editor of the "Statesman," who has been shadowing Mr. Sastri to contradict him at every function, stood forth to oppose the Rt. Hon. Gentleman at the Rotary Club. The question of communal representation is pretty delicate in Calcutta. There is a controversy raging over the claims of Mahomedans in the Calcutta Municipal Bill. Mr. Jones made the best of the current excitement in favour of his opposition. Mr. Harry Hobbs, a die-hard of almost cannibal-ferocity, followed with an impeachment of Indians, especially of those resident in Kenya and sat down with a look of disgust. Mr. Sastri survived the ordeal, the next speech of Mr. Sastri was at the annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. The object of engagging Mr. Sastri's eloquence was to secure a melting appeal from the mouth of a non-Christian, for funds. Funds are badly needed for the Shakespeare Hut in London. Mr. Sastri orated in praise of the Y. M. C. A. and the Christian missionaries, but his round and greasy periods went a little wide of the mark. He made it up the following night when he carried a resolution in the Calcutta Parliament in favour of further reform before ten years. Mr. Jones, of course, was there to counsel Indians not to pull up the rose-plan too soon. The horticultural expert even, threatened to sit on the rose-bush by way of protest.

ORDERS FOR Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. authorities played the Sastrian card, among other things to prove the Catholic sweep of its activities. The "Englishman" would have none of it. The day after Mr. Sastri's speech it came out with a thundering attack on the Y. M. C. A. How dare it associate itself with politics and politicians? Clive Street finances the Y. M. C. A. mainly in appreciation of its war-services. Even to-day it furnishes recreation for the Army and therefore it is worth unstinted support. If however the Y. M. C. A. refused to blind-fold itself in the matter of politics, let it find money elsewhere. What the "Englishman" says counts, because the Y. M. C. A. is on the eve of a financial campaign. If it is not subserviant, the money will not come and there will be an end of its starch-cuffed smartness. When Mr. Gandhi was being denounced as the incarnation of evil, the organ of the Y. M. C. A. ventured to dissent somewhat. Sir William Vincent frowned, and it is said, Lord Rawlinson threatened to give Y. M. C. A. the boot if it entertained any unsavoury political judgment. He bluntly told them that on failure of good behaviour, he would put the Y. M. C. A. out of bounds for troops. And without the prestige of its Army connection, the Y. M. C. A. cannot thrive in elegance, it cannot get money from the swells who run the Empire. The Y. M. C. A. authorities especially the Indian section, are in the throes of heart-searchings. Religion and billiards are all very well but opinions on crucial questions of right and wrong cannot be long deferred or suppressed. The time is not far when a few obscure branches will start disaffiliating themselves for the better integrity of opinion and manhood. The fulminations of the "Englishman" have come to thoughtful Indian members as a challenge. But what a hard trial it would be to forsake free cakes, for home-baked *chappathis*.

PROMOTERS OF DISSENSION.

No less than 841 amendments have been tabled in connection with the Calcutta Municipal Bill, but the most contentious issue is the proportion and method of Moslem representation. There are 2,40,000 Moslems in Calcutta as against 6,04,000 Hindus. The ideal course would be to subordinate sectarian interests and to regard municipal government as something irrespective of religious pursuasions. It is remarkable that Moslems of the Nationalist school have published a manifesto repudiating the principle of communal election in the civic sphere. Among the signatories are well-known non-cooperators like Wazed Ali Khan Pani and Chand Mian who staunchly trust the principle of "Indians first." It is the Moderate loyalists who are exaggerating difficulties and seeking private avenues of distinction. The Surendranath Bill provides for the reservation of a certain number of seats for Moslems from mixed electorates. But, no; there is a co-operator of the name of Nasim Ali who wants Moslem elections to be performed by the Moslems alone in order to safe-guard Moslem rights. Europeans, of course, back the fissiparous agitation pointing out the danger of trusting sanitation and water-supply to the whims of a Hindu majority. The row became exceedingly critical in the Legislative Council when Mr. Langford James volunteered with a compromise. Mr. James is head of James Finlay and Co. who have cotton interests in Bombay. He declared that for ten years—until the arrival of the Royal Commission on Reforms—we ought to accede to the wishes of the Moslem M. L. C.'s and then re-consider the question. The Council was in paroxysms of relief at the suggestion of Mr. Langford James. They put off consideration of the point till next Monday in order to simplify the work of the arbiter. The matter is in abeyance. The Council voted for the amalgamation with Calcutta of the districts of Maniktolla, the Dock extension area in Garden Reach and the Garden Reach Municipality. They turned down the inclusion of Cossipur Chitpur. The women of Calcutta have at last got the franchise, at least the principle of it, in their favour. Twice in the life of the Council, the majority had voted for the disqualification of woman-kind. As the Council divided yesterday on the question, 38 voting each way. The casting vote of the President was given in favour of women, and there was an appreciative scream heard in the gallery.

DESHBANDU DAS AND A COALITION.

Mr. C. R. Das has given out his pastoral programme for the evolution of India, and he has been assiduously working for the furtherance of non-cooperative contests at the next election. He is making good progress in the collection of money and the mobilisation of men. Which elector will have the heart to deny his vote to a Dassite when he placards the cry "Vote for me and secure the early release of the Mahatma"? The candidate would say that his first resolution would be to recommend the release of the Mahatmaji. As against the pledge, the Moderate has nothing to offer. There is a touch of electioneering genius in bringing the liberation of the Mahatma as a live issue in the next elections. More than that. Mr. Das is trying to win over some of the less reactionary members of the present Council to help him in the creation of deadlocks. This afternoon an important meeting of Nationalists will be held at Mr. B. Chakravarty's house. The conveners are Sir Asutosh Chaudhari and Mr. B. Chakravarty, with Mr. B. K. Lahiri as organising agent. The object obviously is to explore the possibilities of a Coalition of Dissenting Moderates and Pro-Change Congressmen. The invitation is extended to a limted few. I give the essential part of the appeal:—"In view of the several political programmes before the country, we are trying to arrange the attendance at the conference of the leading exponents of each to explain their position. Mr. C. R. Das has already agreed to be present at the conference to explain his view-point. At this critical moment in the country's affairs we beg to impress upon you the absolute necessity of your presence at the conference although we feel the inconvenience and annoyance of such short notice." The Das party is getting stronger. There are many to sympathise with his bold adventure in Bengal and carping criticisms by his own countrymen have abated since it has become certain that he would unknowingly not betray his policy and find himself a rotting Besantite. A word must be said of a conference held at Mr. Das's house immediately on his return from Bombay. About seventy gentlemen were present, a non-party group, in spite of the object of drafting a constitution for the new party. There was to be no voting. Mr. Das read his scheme, the only difference of it from the Congress programme being the addition of the boycott-of-British-goods-clause and the proposal of Council entry. Mr. Das declared that on entering the Councils, they would place a demand before the Government and wait three months for its fulfilment. If the demand failed, they would go back to the electors to take orders. The name of the party would be the Swaraj Party, the Congress and Khilafat appellations being dropped. Mr. Das—it is said—further explained that it would be better to take the mandate from the electors than from a Congress special session, "as there electors were recognised by the Government." If their demands were not conceded, he would approach the electors who were taxpayers to start civil disobedience by stopping payment of taxes. Let the No-Change Party allow leisure for so much play-acting and in a few months both the No-Change and Pro-Change parties would be found standing side by side in the fight of civil disobedience. Surely, a compromise is not impossible. Such is the view of Bengal Nationalists.

STORY OF FIRM ACTION.

Let me, in lighter vein, reproduce the proceedings of a police case. Some time ago Calcutta decided to finance the purchase of an aeroplane for Ghazi Kemal Pasha. A Khilafat volunteer was detected by the Argus-eyed police in the unobstructive business of pasting a handbill on the wall. Holy Moses! What was to become of law and order unless action was taken with vigour and promptitude? Section 144, made universally serviceable in the days of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, could not be readily applied. "Humph!" thought the limb of law "here is mighty obstruction" and vigorous action followed. The poor fellow was arrested—red-handed in the very act of pasting a bill. The police-officer was put in the box to give evidence.

Court (to witness):—Was his conduct disorderly?

Witness:—Accused did not listen to our orders. He was very cheeky.

Court:—If he was pasting these things on the wall without the permission of the owner, why didn't you charge him for that offence?

Witness:—He spoke to me in a very rude tone.

Court:—That is not disorderly conduct.

Court Inspector:—The offence is is described in the charge.

Court:—Disorderly conduct by pasting posters on the wall! I never heard of such a charge. (Laughter.)

Witness:—Your honour may amend the charge.

Court:—In a summons case the Court has absolutely no power to change the Section. The Section is entered wrongly. Pasting posters on the wall is a distinct offence for which a man could be proceeded against not for a disorderly conduct for doing such things only.

The accused was discharged.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The past week has witnessed no change in the tone of our market, which remains quiet, while values continue to decline. A limited enquiry is in evidence for the finer classes of White Mulls, but, with this exception, up-country byers display no anxiety to increase their holdings. Indeed, reports emanating from the main consuming areas indicate that sales there are extremely disappointing. The general opinion of the local dealers now appears to be that some improvement in the position may be looked for after the "Holi" Festival at the beginning of March and we trust that their hopes will be realized

We hear of no forward business having been transacted during the period under review. It is hardly to be expected that buyers here will wish to enter into further commitments, until they see reasonable prospects of clearing their present stocks, and in any case, the prices now asked by Home producers are such as to effectually discourage any but the most speculative purchasers. Advices received from Lancashire confirm the opinion expressed by us last week, to the effect that the majority of manufacturers are now sufficiently well sold to satisfy their requirements for the next two to three months, and consequently concessions can hardly be expected for the time being. Meanwhile the steady decline in the rate of Exchange is imposing yet another obstacle in the way of new business.

Grey Shirtings.—The market is vry quiet, and with the exception of Heavy and Finished styles, which are attracting some enquiry, selling is practically at a standstill. Values may be quoted 2 to 4 annas below last week's levels.

Grey Dhooties.—Remain quiet, and clearances are far from satisfactory. Prices 've decinneed some 6 pies during the week.

Whites.—Apart from Fine Mulls, for which there is at present a steady, though limited demand, this section is inactive, and Bazar rates generally are 1 to 2 annas lower.

Yarns.—There is no change to report.

Miscellaneous.—This section is extremely quiet.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

Bannermill 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-7-0
Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re.-1-8-0
Tred Yarn Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-4-0 to 2-0-0.

Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½ 38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 10-0-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 13-13-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 15-1-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½lbs. Rs. 17-2-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 17-4-0 perpiece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 18-8-0 per piece.
Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 8-2-0 per piece.
Wh. Shtg. 40,000 35 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 28-4+
Wh. Shtgs. 98 35 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 21-8+
Wh. Shtgs. 99 35in. by 40 yds Rs. 22-8+
Wh. Shtgs. Raja 35 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 11-12+ Per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

The past week has witnessed no improvment in the tone of our market. Demand from the up-country consuming centres is still extremely meagre, and clearances are consequently poor. Stocks are, however, small, and to this factor, coupled with the strong tone of the raw material and anticipations of a revival of enquiry in the near future, we attribute the maintenance at their present level of Bazar values.

We quote per 5 lb., according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10½s. Rs. 3-14-6 to 4-2-6.
Mule 12½s. Rs. 4-1-6 to 4-5-6.
Mule 14½s. Rs. 4-4-6 to 4-8-6.
Mule 16½s. Rs. 4-8-6 to 4-12-6.
Mule 20½s. Rs. 4-14-6 to 5-2-6.
Mule 22s. Rs. 5-4-6 to 5-8-6.

JUTE.

The market throughout the week has ruled dull and lifeless. Kutcha Bale quotations are nominally unchanged with Mills sitting out and sellers would probably accept a slight reduction on current rates to realise stocks. Very little interest has been displayed in Pucca Bales and with home reports continuing listless Balers are showing more disposition for business and the tendency is for lower prices, in the absence of support. A small business in Tossa 2's at Rs. 82 and Daisee 3's at Rs. 76 is the only feature of interest worthy of record.

Railway Arrivals.—The imports of Jute into Calcutta by the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways for eight days ending 19th February, 1923, were 126,180 maunds as against 358,718 maunds for the same period of 1922.

The total imports from 1st July, 1922 to 19th February, 1923, were 12,983,726 maunds as compared with 13,473,205 maunds for the corresponding period of last season.

Messrs. Moran and Co. report:—

Loose Jute.—There is little of interest on which to report. During the week prices have ruled steady in the absence of enquiry, while at the close sellers show more disposition to operate at a small discount.

We quote as follows:—

Fives—Rs. 15-4
Sixes—Rs. 14-8
Rejs—Rs. 13-8

JUTE FABRICS.

The week under review has been responsible for a general decline in values, especially in the case of Hessians, closing quotations for ready 9 and 11 porters being Rs. 18-12 and Rs. 23-4 respectively. This has largely been brought about by Mills showing more keenness for forward sales, 9 porters having been done at Rs. 19 April-June, Rs. 18 July-September and Rs. 17 October-December and elevens at Rs. 23 July-Setember. Heavy Goods have also declined in sympathy, with very little enquiry. Business has been confined to small dimensions, chiefly in standard A. Twills, Liverpools, No. 2 Twills and B. Twills at Rs. 56, Rs. 54, Rs. 52-8 and Rs. 47-8 for near-at-hand positions.

Messrs. Moran and Co. report:—

Heavy Goods.—This market still lacks buying power pending improvement in foreign demand. There has been some speculative buying of Cubans and Cornsacks for the season, with enquiry further forward for Java goods. The Near East has displayed a small interest in near positions, but buying has been of a strictly limited character.

Hessians.—Absence of definite buying from consuming centres has been responsible for a little uncertainty reigning in the early part of the week. Mills have shown a desire to sell in the forward positions, causing prices to weaken. This has resulted in buyers showing interest, but the support generally has not been large enough to improve prices.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s weekly Gunny Market Report, dated 20th instant:—

Heavy Goods.—This market continues quiet and prices have kept fairly steady, with rather more enquiry in evidence, but actual business is still on a restricted rule.

For the U. K. and Continent.—Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 2¼ lbs. for February at Rs. 55; Liverpool Twills for February-March at Rs. 54-4, March-April at Rs. 54 to Rs. 54-4 to Rs. 54; Cuban Sugar Bags for May-June at Rs. 62, for July-September at Rs. 63.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twil Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 2¼ lbs. for Ready at Rs. 54-6; Grainsacks (3¼ lbs.) for May-June at Rs. 72; Grainsacks (5 lbs.) for February at Rs. 102.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for February at Rs. 47-8; No. 2 Twills for Ready at Rs. 52-8 to Rs. 52, for March at Rs. 52-8; Liverpool Twills for March at Rs. 54-8, for March-April at Rs. 54 to Rs. 54-4 to Rs. 54.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July-September at Rs. 47-8 to Rs. 47; A Twills for March and July at Rs. 56 to Rs. 55-8, for November at Rs. 55 to Rs. 55-8; Woolpacks for March at Rs. 2-8-6, for November at Rs. 2-7-6; Woolpacks (12 lbs.) for July at Rs. 2-8-6 basis.

For Burma and the Straits.—E. Bags for March at Rs. 37-12 to Rs. 38, for May-June at Rs. 37; K. Bags for March at Rs. 40-2; Hy C.'s (2 ins. Blue) for February at Rs. 44-8 striped; A. Twills for February at Rs. 55-8, for October-December at 55-8.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—D. W. Flour Bags for April-June at Rs. 59-8.

Hessians.—A quiet market has prevailed during the interval with slight fluctuations in values. Shippers have shewn a certain amount of interest in near goods, and have bought to a moderate extent in the forward positions.

COAL.

The position is in no way different from what it was last week, but with the short supply of wagons there will probably be an expansion of business before long, because consumers will have to make further purchases to cover the shortage caused by the insufficient deliveries. The raisings continue good, but would be better were it not for the unfavourable weather conditions, which adversely affect the attendance of labour. The following are the average prices now ruling:—

Desherghur quality, Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 14.
1st Class Jherrias (Superior), Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 12.
1st Class Jherrias (Good), Rs. 10 to Rs. 10-8.
2nd Class Jherrias, Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7.
Raneegunge, Rs. 10 to Rs. 11.

The wagon supply remains very unsatisfactory, specially in the Jherria District where the allotment is confined practically to Loco. and Specials. The matter however is receiving the attention of the Director of Wagon Interchange, who, it is hoped, will be able to devise some means of improving the position. In the meantime the supply of wagons to the Railways has been curtailed in order to augment the number available for the public.

"GENUINE KHADDAR DEALERS."

The All-India Congress Khaddar Information Bureau, Sabarmati issues the following:—

"The Office of this Bureau is daily in receipt of enquiries as to whence to get pure Khaddar without the least doubt regarding its genuineness.

In the month of September last, the Khaddar Bureau had given out a list of Khaddar dealers with the remark that it is desirable to write directly to the dealers concerned, requiring them to supply samples of Khaddar along with their price-quotations, and also to guarantee the genuineness of the goods to be supplied, i.e. that Khaddar supplied shall be purely hand-spun and hand-woven. The Khaddar dealers, it was further remarked, may also be requested to produce certificates of genuineness of their goods from their respective Congress Committees.

But the system proved a failure owing to the defective system of issuing certificates. In several cases, Khaddar supplying agents were known to deal under false certificates. The Production Department, therefore, recently sent out a special inspector for this purpose and he has supplied us with the names of reliable suppliers of pure hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar and they are published below for general information. Further names that might be recommended by the Production Department will be published from time to time."

LIST OF GENUINE KHADDAR DEALERS.

1. District Congress Committee, Berhampore, (Ganjam).
2. Gandhi Ashram, Kashi (Benares.).
3. Babu Ram Binod, Gandhi Kutir, Dighwara, (Chapra).
4. The Kengu Hand-spinning and Weaving Company, Tirupur (S. I. Ry.).
5. K Nageshwar Rao, Andhra Patrika Office, 7, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras.
6. District Congress Khadi Bhandar, Belgaum.
7. Provincial Khadi Depot, Tirupur (S. I. Ry.).
8. Congress Khadi Depot, Bijapur.
9. The Cooperative Trading Union, Ramchandrapur (Comilla).
10. The Jatheeyakalasala, Machulipatam, (Madras).
11. S. Venkatacharya, Tuni (Vizagapatam).

CURIOUS SPECIMENS.

Curious specimens of Khaddar from all parts of India are going to appear at the Exhibition, the special feature of which will be a demonstration for carding, spinning and weaving the famous Kokati Cotton of Behar. A similar demonstration is arranged for carpets, silk cloths and other fine cloths too.

Pure Khaddar or articles pertaining to it will be admitted in the Exhibition without any fees. For articles meant for sale previous information should be given at the Exhibition office, in the Asoka Building, Princess Street.

TRAMWAY FARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will kindly allow me to protest in the columns of your paper, against the speech of Mr. B. N. Motiwalla at yesterday's Corporation meeting, when he said that Drs. Master and Jehangir were supporting the proposition for the increase in Tramway fares on behalf of the Parsi community. I hope Mr. Motiwalla must know, as we all know, that these two worthy doctors are not entitled to speak on behalf of my community, and their opinions are confined to themselves, as believe me, Sir, when I say that majority of my co-religionists are equally against any increase being granted to the Company, as the Company has hopelessly failed in making out any case in their favour, and also we know that their demand is quite unjust and uncalled-for.—Yours, etc.,

A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNITY.
Bombay, Feb. 23.

Saved from the Grave.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unconsciously fell into evil habits which in a year and a half reduced me to a complete wreck. My friends often enquired from me the cause of my "breakdown" which for very shame I could not apprise them of but secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake, in connection with my employment, a very dreary journey to Nepal which dotted over with short breaks on the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put up in a caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously and aged-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden treasure of shameful secrets.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and other necessary medicines.

GOD TO WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I considered myself entirely cured, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a vigour to my deranged nervous system that it would smack of immodesty to render the proud effects in black and white. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some of the hopeless cases and found it an infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine for those unhappy creatures who had incapacitated themselves for the healthy enjoyment of life. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and advertising operations.

Price I Phial of liniment Rs. 2-8 } excluding postal
Price 1 box Pills Rs. 1-8 } expenses, i.e., As. 6.

Price I full box containing I phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7, including transit expenses.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

One pill to be taken in the morning and one in the evening with fresh water or cow milk. Liniment to be applied once in 24 hours either during the day time or in the night.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements.

This peerless medicine has benefitted thousands of people mentioned in the list of whose names along with others make a voluminous book in itself. Some of these men do not allow us to insert their full testimonials and hence we cannot do so but at the same time this is published only with a view to give currency to this rare medicine.

TESTIMONIALS.

BAWA SARUP SINGH, E.A.C., LAHORE.

Your medicine did much good to the patient. His bodily vigour has also considerably improved. His sorrow-stricken face now beams with glow of treasure. Without doubt your medicine is an elixir.

GHULAM QADIR KHAN, AKOLA, BERAR

I once sent your pills and liniment and found them extremely beneficial. Send two phials of liniment per V. P. P. for the son of our village headman.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

ONE CERTIFICATE WORTH ONE LAC OF RUPEES.

NAWAB SAADAT ALI KHAN, CHIEF OF THE PUNJAB, LAHORE

A relative of mine had lost his vigour from the last six years. In addition to the various advertised medicines he had made use of many prescriptions of the specific nature but none of these remedies did him any lasting good. At last he resorted to the treatment of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed which brought wonders. The patient completely recovered in two weeks. It is indeed wonderful how such an old disease was eradicated in a couple of weeks' treatment. I accordingly certify that this medicine of magical effect deserves appreciation. It is boon for those who stand in need of it.

(Sd.) Saadat Ali Khan.

ZUBDATAL HUKMA HAKIM HAUZIO PIR AHMED SHAH SINDHI,
Diploma Holder, Punjab University, Lahore, Physician to Rajas of the Punjab.

The medicine of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed of Mohalla Pir Gillanian, Lahore, produces an enviable effect upon general sexual debility. No praise overestimates the wonderful effects of this medicine upon the diseases detailed above. The liniment never fails to produce the desired effect without at the same time causing any skin eruption.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO:—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED PIR GILANIAN, 73, LAHORE.

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(Established at Calcutta since 1886.)
7-L Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
NEW FRENCH LOANS
"CREDIT NATIONAL 6% —1925"
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
BEWARE OF BOGUS and MUSHROOM FIRMS
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List post free, fromed Alex. Brault.
60 c.-p. Rs. 32
100 c.-p. Rs. 34
120 c.-p. Rs. 36
150 c.-p. Rs. 38

No. 2 Lamp. 50 c.-p. Rs. 19.

"La Rafale"

No. 3 Special No. 2 & No. 3 rates,

FLAMME BLEUE

French patented Kerosine Stoves
Large Stock of all sizes—Ovens, Grills, 3 hole cooking ranges, very latest inventions.

Stove No. 1 Rs. 23
Plate. Rs. 12-8
Fits on any of our Stoves, 3 holes.

"ELECTRO AUTOMATE LAMPS"
DYNAMO SELF-CONTAINED.
Works by pressure of fingers, or pull.

Self-generating Hand Torch no refills. Rs. 31.

Strap Neck Electric Lamps used by Police Postmen, Night Watchmen etc. R 37-8

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NITRATE OF SODA
FOR YOUR COLD WEATHER GARDENING.
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Two-pound tins at .. Rs. 6-0 per dozen.
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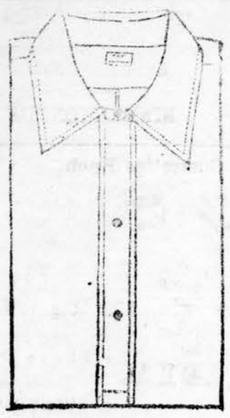
Freight Extra.
Larger quantities at a much lower rate.
Stocked by all the best dealers.
For names of nearest dealers, free pamphlets and further particulars, apply to—
The Director,
CHILEAN NITRATE COMMITTEE,
6, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

WE MAKE SHIRTS THAT ARE A CREDIT TO THE WEARER.

THE "CHALLENGE" is a FASHIONABLE SHIRT made of INDIAN WHITE CAMBRIC Carefully cut and tailored. Will wear well.



THE "CHALLENGE" is a SHIRT par excellence. Pleases the most fastidious dresser always. Will wash well.

Good wearing and stylish in the extreme
Rs. 2/12 each: Rs. 31/8 per dozen.
SPECIAL OFFER: 3 Shirts and 6 Collars for Rs. 10/-

SHIRT BUTTONS, SLEEVE LINKS, etc.. etc.,
Silver Gold enamelled, Various designs.

FULL SUITES — Comprising Collar Stud, 3 Front Studs and a pair of Links in a velvet-lined box: Rs. 7/12.

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COLLAR PINS — For Ties or soft Collars. Lovely designs Rs. 2/- each.

Coat and Waist coat Buttons in a great variety of designs.

Large assortment of Perfumery, Soaps, Hair oils, tooth powder etc. etc. etc.

REMARKABLE VALUE in Gwalior Pottery works Crockery ware. Printed Cups and Saucers, etc., etc., etc.

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SPIRIT OF NATIONALISM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mahatma Gandhi is in jail but his soul is working with each and every soul in India. From a child of ten years old to an old man of mature wisdom and from a penniless beggar to an aristocrat everyone thinks nothing but Gandhi, talks nothing but Gandhi. Girls of tender age sing nothing but song of Gandhi and the boys play their games and win them with an enthusiastic cry of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai!"

These facts which have been mentioned above are true. It shows that the days of freedom of India rather of Asia are very near to us. Ten years ago the Indians were inactive but to-day they are really alive with full spirit of nationalism!

Some days back an ordinary unskilled man was asked about the Mahatma whether he loved him or not. The man immediately replied he would be very glad to serve the Mahatma even by sacrificing his life as well as to release him from jail even surrounded by the machine guns when the time would come.

It is interesting to mention here that some months ago some ladies without informing the higher authorities reached the gates of the Yerroda jail and demanded to have a glance at the Mahatma but the Jail authorities could not grant their request. When the ladies saw that they would not be allowed to get in and pay their respects and homage to the angel of their and their country's liberation, they did not move an inch from the gates of the jail but stood there like iron pillars, sang their national song, prayed for the long life of the Mahatma, decorated the Jail gates with the flowers which they had taken with them to garland the Mahatma and then they left the place with their thundering national cry of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai!"

The history of India can not produce any such example as is seen now a days that the picture of the Mahatma is being seen in each and every house in India. The Muhamedans have been strictly prevented by their religion from keeping a picture of a person or an idol in their houses but it is a wonder to see that the picture of the Mahatma is seen even in the houses of the most orthodox Mussalmans!

People through respect hesitate to pronounce the mere name "Gandhi" but either uneducated or educated persons even boys and girls add the respectfully word "Mahatma" which means "the great soul!"

It would be unwise on the part of the writer if he does not draw the best attention of the Government regarding the immediate and unconditional release of the Mahatma who had never tried to uproot the British Raj from India, on the contrary he had always advised the Britishers to rule the country honestly by giving equal rights to the Indians. Not once but time and again he had declared in his speeches as well as in his writings that he had no grudge against or enmity towards the Englishmen or the British nation but he had said and written that he was against the injurious system of the government administrating India.

No power on earth can diminish this light of the rising spirit of nationalism from the hearts of the Indians. Thousands of Indians even boys and old men of retired life can be seen in jails now a days because their Mahatma is in jail. Day by day the idea of going to jail is getting firm and firmer. The Akalis have defeated the bureaucracy and the Mulshi Satyagarahies are on a vigorous campaign of filling the jails even with women and children. The Indians are realising their backwardness in their national education and industry, etc., which is due to the policy employed by the bureaucracy for the last century and a half. The country can see now her salvation in stopping the whole of the export of raw materials from India. India's industry if it is revived, will sur-

Swaraj and signs of the true spirit of nationalism.—Yours, etc.

KUTBUDDIN KHAN ROCKY,

Poona, Feb. 19.

TEACHERS' COLLOQUIUM.

A meeting of teachers and others interested in education, was held on the 19th instant, to consider the starting of a Teachers' Colloquium for the study of modern educational problems. Professor H. R. Hamley of Wilson College gave an address outlining the possibilities of the Colloquium. He said that the object of the Colloquium was not the giving of lectures but the free discussion of modern ideas in education and their application to Indian conditions. It was hoped that discussion would be followed by action and that the Colloquium would have the benefit of the experience of those of its members who had experimented along new lines. He maintained that the new methods gave great scope for individual self-expression, and that this was a most necessary part of real self-development. It was admitted that teachers could not obtain proper freedom of action while the present tyranny of external exaninations continued, but this only made a serious discussion of our examination system the more necessary. A great deal could be done eve under the present handicap. It was the duty of educationalists to discover what was meant by national education; to examine the present system as a whole and in its parts to find out in what way it was defective from the point of view of national education. Other questions such as: The vernaculars as the medium of instruction; the social aspect of education; the study of Indian child psychology; the teaching of special subjects, were also alluded to.

Professor Hamley suggested that the Colloquium should endeavour to come to reasoned decisions on as many vital questions as possible and that these decisions should be circulated widely with a view to moulding public opinion. A close study of Adams "Modern Developments in Educational Practice" was recommended.

It was decided to hold the next meeting on Monday, the 26th instant at 6 p.m. in the St. Teresa's School Hall, Girgaum, (above the Portuguese Church) when there will be a discussion on 'The Knell of Class Teaching.' All teachers and others interested are invited to attend.

On the eve of the departure for Home of Mr. A. E. Pinsent, the Manager of the B.P.T. Docks after 30 years' service, Messrs. Damjee Assaria & Co; rice merchants and muccadums, Bombay, gave an evening party in his honour and an address encased in a silver-casket was presented by the firm.

THE TRUTH ABOUT LAUSANNE.

BRITISH PRO-GERMANS DENOUNCED.

Our investerate war-mongers are doing their best to manoeuvre us into war with the Turks about Mosul, and at the same time to wreck the Entente by misrepresenting the policy of the French Government towards the Near East Peace Conferenct at Lausanne, writes the "Sunday Pictorial."

It is being sedulously suggested that in some mysterious fashion France is engaged in "dirty work" with the Turks, and that she is trying to destroy the prospects of peace at Lausanne out of spite for our refusal to support her in the Ruhr.

Nothing could be farther from the truth than these malevolent accusations, for the French have a perfectly clean and consistent policy inthe Near East. Their attitude has not varied since the Arfistice with Turkey, and they have been entirely frank about their procedure.

The truth is that for three years the late Coalition, *to which our present Government bears far too close a resemblance*, tried to make Greece dominant in the Near East and wanted to obliterate Turkish nationality. The French pursued an opposite course, and *sought to make peace with the Turks*, which should have been our purpose also.

A Draft Treaty has now been prepared at the Lausanne Conference, and to-day the Turks are to decide whether they will sign it, or at any rate accept its main provisions. We hope they do so, because peace in the Near East is urgently needed.

Our pro-Germans, Pro-Greeks and pro-Zionists have been talking about the Draft Treaty as though it were an ultimatum rather than an instrument meant to restore order and happiness. They have backed it in threatening terms, and have suggested in effect that if we do not retain the distant region of Mosul in Northern Mesopotamia we are quite prepared to fight about it.

This nation is unwilling to fight the Turks about Mosul or anything else, and that is the French view also. France has told the Turks, and told us also, *as she has done many times before*, that if the Lausanne Conference breaks down, and if Great Britain takes a hostile line, the French Government will claim the right to negotiate a separate peace with the Turks.

As we have not the smallest intention of going to war with the Turks, there is nothing in the French intimation which need disturb us; but our pro-Germans have wantonly tried to stir up a storm in a tea-cup about a perfectly natural and legitimate declaration. That is the whole pitiful story.

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The reliability and sound construction of B.S.A. Bicycles proved by nearly 50 years of world-wide popularity make them the ideal machines for business men and pleasure seekers alike.

Their easy running, comfort, and ease of control ensure the maximum of pleasure under all cycling conditions.

The careful testing of every component of the B.S.A. Bicycle, and its workmanlike design, reduce replacements and repairs to the very minimum.

Write for latest B.S.A. List.

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Extract from an appreciative letter received from one of our most successful Agents:— October 18th, 1922.
"We have not the slightest doubt that we can look forward to big business next year as a natural result of the way in which the cars supplied this season have behaved and the attractiveness of your 1923 programme."

ALL MODELS Complete with SELF-STARTER and ELECTRIC LIGHTING SETS, SPARE WHEEL, &c.

ALL BODIES are UPHOLSTERED IN REAL LEATHER and are SUPERBLY FINISHED.

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Now 10 h.p. 2 Seater with Dickey or "Chummy" Model Seating 2 adults and 2 children.

12 h.p. 2/3 Seater Open 4 Seater Open 4 Coupé, with Drop Head.

Don't delay but write at once for AGENCY terms.
SWIFT OF COVENTRY, LTD., COVENTRY, ENGLAND.
Codes: A.B.C., A1, and Marconi.
Cables: Swift, Coventry.

MACHINERY AND STORES.

OIL ENGINES, LATHES, DRILLING, MILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES, PUMPS, ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND PUMPING SETS, GRINDING, MOTAR AND OIL MILLS, MILLS, FLY PRESSES, BLOWERS, FORGES, WORKSHOP TOOLS Etc., Etc., IN STOCK.

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Is the Best Medicine you can buy for

WEAK CHESTS
COUGHS
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CONSUMPTION
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If you have had Influenza, Fever or Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after-effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised with

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Sulfoguajacolate of potassium with hypophosphites
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Direction for use
One tea spoon full to be taken 4 to 5 times a day unless order to the contrary is given by the doctor
EMIL SCHELLER & Co
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anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8-0 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one Teaspoonful

Sold by all Chemists Everywhere
WHOLESALE
MARTIN & HARRIS,
8, WATERLOO STREET, CALCUTTA
119, PARSI CHURCH ST., BOMBAY
Obtainable of all Chemists or from the Agents, Sri Krishna Bros., Chemists,
323, THAMBU CHETTY STREET,
P. O. Box No. 163. MADRAS.

NATURE'S OWN CURE FOR CONSTIPATION AND BILIOUSNESS.

Constipation, biliousness, and their attendant train of other disorders, such as headache, dizziness, muddy complexion, indigestion and impure blood, are all due to an inactive or torpid liver. Drugs and powerful poisons, such as calomel, can give only temporary relief, simply because while they stimulate the liver to violent action they do not cleanse and strengthen the delicate network of secretory ducts and glands. For this latter purpose there is nothing equal to *Alkia Saltrates*, the deposits of certain natural medicinal waters obtainable in the form of refined *Alkia Saltrates*, which any chemist will have in stock, or can easily obtain for you from his wholesale dealer. One to two level teaspoonfuls should

which is the first evidence of liver trouble, have entirely disappeared. At the same time the headaches, mental depression, floating specks before the eyes, biliousness, bad complexion and stomach trouble will vanish, and you will again experience the pleasure of enjoying life as Nature intended you should. Avoid strong pills, drugs or alcoholic stimulants, eat moderately, and drink liberally of water, in which you should occasionally dissolve a teaspoonful of *Alkia Saltrates*—Nature's liver clarifier—and you need never fear a return of the trouble.

WE WASH EVERYTHING

bar the baby. We return everything except the dirt.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
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Dr. D. WRITER & Co.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form at reasonable rate.

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WORLD-RENOWNED,
RADICAL AND SURE CURE
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To
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Dear Sirs,

It is my great pleasure to certify that your diabetic specific is an infallible cure. It has given me immense relief after full 12 weeks' use. Certainly it has given a lie to the general opinion of the Public that the Malady is one irremediable. I strongly recommend your specific to the thousands of people who may be quietly suffering having become a prey to this foul disease.

Yours faithfully,
MADHO SINGH,
Ex-Maharajah Madho Singh of Pannnah,
Fort Bellary.

NOTE.—Testimonials are sent free: Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific.
(4)

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WHAT TO DO:

Write your name and address clearly on an Inland Telegram Form and put Rs. 1/8 in stamps on it (express Telegraphic Rate) and post it to BILLY JONES P. O. Box 759, Bombay so as to reach by the evening before the Race Day at the latest.

On the morning of the Race Day you will receive a telegram giving you THREE CERTAIN WINNERS.

In return for this service, you must send the next day to Mr. Jones, the odds paid by the Tote, for win only, to Rs. 5, by crossed cheque. Money Orders or Cash will not be accepted.

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GLYCERINE BAR
UNIVERSAL TOILET SOAP
FOR
HEALTH & BEAUTY
SOLD EVERYWHERE

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A FORTUNE.
DO NOT HESITATE

If you have lost money in shares, cotton, linseed, silver or Guinea transactions; if, when doing teji-business you are faced with mandi, and vice-versa if, in short, you are unsuccessful in business in spite of consulting everybody,—you will do well to come to us. With the help of Astrology and Ramal Shastra, and by our long experience and occult power, We forecast, correct to a pie, the fluctuations in the various markets—Cotton, linseed, gold, silver, guinea, opium, castor-oil seeds, rice, wheat, sugar, colour, yarn, and Chinese and Japanese bills of exchange. By consulting us before doing any business or after losing money, many people have made a fortune—we have ample materials to prove this. We also prepare first-rate and reliable horoscopes, prashnotri etc., and give a most accurate forecast of your future life. We give you detailed and surprisingly accurate forecast on the most moderate terms. In evidence of our marvellous proficiency, we have received numerous, certificates, a few of which are given below; and we invite you to inspect the rest. Convince yourself by giving us a trial. Special accommodation is reserved for Ladies and Gentlemen.

If you are not still convinced by these call on us and read our further numerous certificates to satisfy yourself,

JOTISHI KRISHNALAL RAMAKANT SHARMA,
Opposite ANANT SHIVAJEE DESAI, Cap-Merchant, 1st Floor.
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P. S. We recommend personal visit, as far as possible, to convince yourself. Moffussil enquiry FREE.

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SAVE THE RED SEALS which are found in each tin of "Imperial Specials" Cigarettes.

YOU may win Rs. 1,000. YOU may win Rs. 500. YOU may win Rs. 250. YOU may win 100 Cigarettes.

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PRIZES:

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,000 SECOND PRIZE Rs. 500 THIRD PRIZE Rs. 250

250 Prizes of 100 Cigarettes each of any one of the brands mentioned in Rule 1.

The above prizes are offered each month, for nine months, for the best sentences composed in which the initial letters of the words in such sentences when taken in sequence will form one of the following words. A different word will be used for each month's competition for the nine months April—December 1923, as follows :—

April, "IMPERIAL"; May, "SPECIALS"; June, "ARCADIAN"; July, "TURQUOISE"; August, "MENTONE"; September, "MAGNUMS"; October "VIRGINIAN"; November, "TURKISH"; December, "FINEST."

For example, for the April competition the initial letters of the words forming the sentence should, when taken in sequence, make "IMPERIAL." Similarly, the word for the May competition would be "SPECIALS," and so on. Here are two examples as a guide for the April competition :—

I 'm	I f
M ost	M y
P articular	P oor
E verywhere	E ffort
R equiring	R ecognised
I mperials	I 'll
A fter	A ssuredly
L unch	L augh

Rules and conditions which Competitors must strictly observe.

1. Competitors may send in as many entries as they wish but each entry must consist of one sentence only, and must either be made on one of the printed entry forms which will be found packed in tins of "Imperial Specials" cigarettes and other Arcadian Tobacco Company's brands, or on the form appearing in this advertisement. Each entry form must either have affixed thereon (in the spaces provided) two genuine red and/or blue seals (with the A. T. C. Embossed Monogram) taken from the inside or outside of tins containing any of the Arcadian brands of cigarettes as mentioned below, or be accompanied by ten empty "Imperial Specials" 10's packets.

"Arcadian Specials No. 1"	Turkish
"Aready"	"
"Turquoise"	"
"Mentone"	"
"Imperial Specials"	Virginian
"Imperial Specials Magnums"	"

2. Entries for each month's competition should be posted to the Managers of the Imperial Specials Competition, Post Box No. 601, Calcutta, and will be accepted by any postal delivery up to the last postal delivery on the last day of that month, and under no circumstances will any entry for a particular month's competition be accepted by any later delivery (no matter what may have been the reason or cause for the delay in delivery).

3. Prizes as mentioned above will be awarded in order of merit, to those competitors who in the opinion of the Managers of the Competition have submitted the best entries and entries will be judged in accordance with their originality, cleverness and wit. A competitor who submits more than one entry may win more than one prize, as prizes will be awarded strictly on the merits of each entry.

4. Under no circumstances whatever will either the Managers or the Arcadian Tobacco Co., Ltd., acknowledge receipt of any entries, nor will they accept any responsibility for any entries not received, whatever may have been the reason for such non-receipt, and under no circumstances will the Managers, or the Arcadian Tobacco Co., Ltd., enter into any correspondence with competitors or with intending competitors on this or any other subject whatever in connection with the competition, the rules and conditions of which are clearly laid down herein.

5. The judging of all entries will take place each month as soon as possible after the last day of each month, and the sentence which wins the first prize, together with the names and addresses of all prize winners, will be published in the principal newspapers.

6. The decision of the Managers of the competition is final as to all matters connected with the competition including the interpretation of these rules.

7. Competitors by the fact of their entering for the competition will be considered as accepting these rules and conditions.

8. This competition is not open to employees of the Arcadian Tobacco Co., Ltd., or any of its Allied Companies.

This notice is issued by the Arcadian Tobacco Company, Ltd (Incorporated in England), Post Box No. 601, Calcutta.

ENTRY FORM

Full Name_____

Address_____

SENTENCE TO BE WRITTEN HERE :—

"Arcadian No. 1	Specials"	Turkish
"Aready"		"
"Turquoise"		"
"Mentone"		"
"Imperial Specials"		Virginian
"Imperial (Magnums)	Specials"	Virginian

PASTE SEAL HERE.

PASTE SEAL HERE.

Here state which of the above named brands you desire in the event of your winning one of the 250 prizes of 100 Cigarettes.

Name of brand (10)_____

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